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Labor's Stand on Wages Gets National Attention; U. S. Admiral at Shanghai

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 14, 1940

In New England: Labor's Wage Move Discussed

Action of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in omitting its customary convention plea for a general increase in wages—an action taken out of deference for the national defense program—has attracted Nation-wide attention, it was disclosed today. [Details: Page 9.]

Work Projects Administration workers, while mostly ineligible for military training under the proposed draft act, could be incorporated as a unit into the Army if needed, it was disclosed here. [Details: Page 9.]

Gloucester, Mass., with perfect yachtsmen's weather, welcomed thousands of visitors to Port of Gloucester Day, marked by sightseeing tours, a parade, boat races, and fireworks, and followed tomorrow by Defense Day. [Details: Page 9.]

The New England Gladiolus Society opened its two-day, midsummer exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Boston, with rare blooms, including miniatures flown by airplane from St. Paul, Minn. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

In the Far East: U. S. Admiral at Conference

In Shanghai the presence of United States Admiral Thomas C. Hart was expected to aid in solving dispute with Japanese over police control of the International Settlement following withdrawal of British troops. Admiral Hart will not, as had been expected, attend tomorrow's Council meeting. This will leave the Japanese Commander in the ranking position. [Details: Page 5.]

In the House of Commons, Britain's Foreign Undersecretary declined to state whether Britain would prevent shipments of British-produced oil from reaching Japan. Such action would be similar to the United States restrictions on aviation gasoline.

Costa Rica Excludes German Spies

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—The Government announced today it had taken measures to exclude Germans who might try to enter Costa Rica for espionage or other unwelcome purposes. Lists of such agents were sent with instructions to Costa Rica consulates abroad.

FCC to Check Foreign Agents' Messages

San Francisco (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission plans to erect powerful monitoring stations in Alaska and Hawaii to trace illegal radio communications by foreign agents. V. Ford Greaves, chief inspector of the Commission's western area, said that, under the defense program, sites were being sought for 100 monitoring stations at 200-mile intervals across the continent.

Mexico Faces Compulsory Training

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Senate approved compulsory military training by a 57-to-1 vote today and sent the measure to President Cardenas, who sponsored it as a defense necessity. The Chamber of Deputies passed the Act several days ago. The measure calls for training 50,000 reserves annually, starting next year, until a reserve of 200,000 men has been developed. Then the program will be tapered off. Men between 18 and 45 are subject to service.

In Washington: Jones Favors Export Subsidies

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, at a House Banking and Currency Committee hearing, warned that the United States can preserve its heavy and important export trade only through subsidies. [Details: Page 1.]

Business men are in disagreement on the data on which excess profits are realized. A report, with a study of effects of excess-profits taxation, appears on the Financial Page.

As a final warning against illegal activities during the current Presidential campaign, Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson called attention of United States Attorneys to restrictions in the Hatch and Federal Corrupt Practices Acts. [Details: Page 2.]

Machine-gun manufacturers asked Congress today for tax consideration for losses said to have been suffered over a period of years in the interest of developing an "efficient" military weapon.

Baltic Status: Lithuanians Give Up Legation

Berlin (AP)—Lithuanian Minister Kazys Skirpa tearfully surrendered his country's Berlin Legation today to representatives of the Russian Embassy. With the 15 members of his Legation staff who stubbornly declined for five days to let the Russians enter, he went out the front gate to join the growing army of Europeans in exile from their homelands.

Lithuania was the last of the three Baltic countries recently absorbed by the Soviet Union to surrender its Legation here. The Latvians and Estonians had handed over their keys without much to-do. Germany's official recognition of the Russian annexation made further resistance by Mr. Skirpa useless.

Berlin (AP)—Swift Sovietization of the three Baltic countries recently absorbed by Russia is reported in a Moscow dispatch by the German Radio. Far-reaching "reforms" are reported in the schools of Estonia. In Lithuania the re-distribution of land is well under way. All Lithuanian farms exceeding 30 hectares (about 75 acres), said the dispatch, are being expropriated for redistribution to peasants having little or no land.

In the Balkans: Hungarian Delegates Ready

Hungary's delegation to Rumania to discuss revision of the Transylvanian frontier is officially bulletined to leave this week end. It will be headed by André Dehory, former Minister to Poland and Rome, and an expert on Hungarian revisionist claims.

Italy's ambitions in the South Balkan area were believed disclosed by its sudden campaign against Greece. [Details: Page 1.]

In Yugoslavia police raided headquarters of the Yugoslav Fascists at Zbor, confiscating files and making arrests. The movement at Zbor, recently banned, has distributed pamphlets in Croatia.

Communist propaganda was intensified in a number of the Balkan countries as observers noted increasing tension between Russia and Germany. [Details: Page 6.]

War Summary: Raids on Britain Less Intense

Renewed raids on Britain by 300 planes were less severe than those of the previous three days, although raiding of many points in the country had been in progress during the night. [Details: Page 1.]

Lightship sunk by bombers in the Channel was recorded by the British, who reported that stiff resistance was offered to the raids.

Somaliland situation was described by British as serious, but not critical, as Italians renewed their attempts to reach Berbera, the capital, in face of stiff counter-attacks. [Details: Page 5.]

British raids on Milan, Turin, and other Italian centers, dropping bombs and leaflets, seriously damaged the Caproni factory at Milan and the Fiat plant at Turin.

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Ballot Board Orders Probe Of Forgeries

Police begin search for criminal band—McMasters denies circulating fraudulent name papers.

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission today set the State Police on the trail of "an organized band of criminals" charged with having forged thousands of names on the nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, whose papers are under challenge on grounds of validity.

The Commission's action came after Mr. McMasters had vehemently insisted that he knew nothing about the nomination papers, known as series G. and E, on which handwriting experts had testified they found thousands of spurious signatures.

Mr. McMasters told the Commission the G and E series were not circulated by him, they were not printed for him, and that they were included in the nomination papers which came in at the last minute. The candidate, however, said he accepted them gladly.

Criminality Called Evident

Joseph A. Conway, Secretary and member of the Commission, pressed hard for an explanation of the G and E series of papers and declared:

"It is very evident that an organized band of criminals were circulating to obtain signatures for Mr. McMasters. This organized band of criminals forged thousands of signatures."

He insisted that this situation should be investigated to the limit.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Conway told the newspapermen that "the full Board believes a full and complete investigation should be made of the G and E papers to find out who circulated them, who gave them out to be circulated. We are going the limit on this. The case has been turned over to Capt. John F. Stokes of the State Police for a thorough investigation."

Police Begin Probe

State Police officers immediately started their investigation, for which time is short, inasmuch as the McMasters case must be decided by the Commission by Friday night. Captain Stokes assigned Lieut. Theodore W. Johnson and Corp. James Winn to the inquiry.

Mr. McMasters introduced a letter written to Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, charging that there were forgeries on Mr. Dewing's papers and asking for an investigation. Mr. Dewing's reply that an investigation is under way was also introduced.

The National Pensions candidate explained that the papers he took out and distributed were numbered from 500 to 5,500 with no letters before the serial number. He told the Commission that he learned that someone had taken out other papers for him but he did not know who the persons were.

Police Go for Wenzler

The State Police investigation was the most spectacular point in the McMasters hearing before the Ballot Law Commission which started yesterday.

Another sensational point in today's hearing came when the Commission sent a State Police officer to bring Representative John B. Wenzler, Democrat, of Boston, to testify at the hearing.

Yesterday, Mr. McMasters identified Representative Wenzler as the man to whom he gave 400 nomination papers to be circulated in Boston. At the opening of today's session, Mr. McMasters said that he was wrong in his identification yesterday, which he made from photographs. Instead, the person to whom he gave nomination papers was John F. Aspell, former representative and former Democratic floor leader in the House.

Representative Wenzler testified that he did not receive any McMasters nomination papers, that if he had he would have circulated them because he believed the aged "had been double crossed by the Saltonstall administration."

Objects to Word "Forgery"

Prior to the Wenzler incident, Alvah L. Etinson, counsel for Mr. McMasters, sharply objected to the use of the word forgery in connection with signatures on the McMasters papers.

"It has materially hurt Mr. McMasters to have the word forgery continually used," he said.

Mr. Stinson questioned Scott E. Leslie, New York and Boston handwriting expert, regarding the definition of forgery which Mr. Leslie gave as an unauthorized signature.

Mr. Stinson forced Mr. Leslie to admit that he did not know of any case where the signature had not been authorized, but the handwriting expert added that when so many signatures are executed by the same hand, it was his opinion that they must have been forged.

McMasters studies signatures: Page 9.

Trainee

By a Staff Photographer

In U. S. Defense

This student in a job training school in Hartford, Conn., is typical of those in New England courses.

Public Schools Open 24 Hours In Aid of U. S.

Sharply accelerating their national defense effort, the Boston Public Schools today placed their training program to provide industry with skilled mechanics on a 24-hour daily basis, with the announcement that machine shops at South Boston High School will be thrown open to a new batch of civilian trainees at midnight tonight.

This brings to 435 the number of naval apprentices, Work Projects Administration enrollees and State Employment Service recruits being trained as skilled mechanics in five schools here. The program will continue full blast after school begins next month, according to plans being crystallized today. Furthermore, it will be expanded just as fast as the Federal defense program, industry's demands for workers and the training facilities in the schools can be mobilized to take care of trainees, school officials added.

Further quickening of the program may come when New England factories receive expanded orders for defense materials from the Federal Government, it was indicated.

South Boston Enrollment

The new shift that begins work tonight brings the total number of trainees enrolled on three eight-hour shifts at South Boston to 20 welders and 30 machinists from the State Employment Bureau, and the same number from the WPA, Francis L. Bain, Assistant Director of Manual Arts, stated.

The popular demand for this training is vividly illustrated by Mr. Bain's remark that in five weeks more than 700 young men have filed into his office seeking assignment to the courses. He has sent these youths to the State Em-

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

House Group Favors Export Bank Increase

Republican minority says $500,000,000 rise will be regarded by Germany as an act of war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The House Currency and Banking Committee today gave its approval to President Roosevelt's request that the capitalization of the Export-Import Bank be increased by $500,000,000 so that this country might stimulate Inter-American trade.

The Committee's approval came after Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, had testified in the bill's favor and after Republican members of the Committee charged that it would be construed by Germany as an act of war. The Republican Minority, which voted against the bill said that it was part and parcel of the British blockade against Germany and would be so considered.

The added $500,000,000, if approved by the House and Senate, would give the Bank permission to loan nearly $1,000,000,000.

Meanwhile, the question of American trade in a world of economic totalitarianism was thrust upon Administration officials by a frank warning from Mr. Jones that this country can preserve its heavy and important export trade only through subsidies.

Taking a none-too-optimistic view of America's future export trade position, Mr. Jones told the Committee that heavy subsidies will be necessary "if we expect to have any exports at all."

Mr. Jones denied that the requested sum would be used as a subsidy, saying that it was necessary to aid Latin America to meet the serious situation which would undoubtedly develop if its exports were curtailed.

Opens Way to New Economy

Mr. Jones said that great importance was being attached to passage of the $500,000,000 addition to the bank's capitalization, since a large part of this would be devoted to fostering Latin-American industrialization. Administration officials here are convinced that only with increased industrialization can Latin America develop an economy that is not dependent upon exports to Europe.

Speaking frankly of the need for aiding Latin America to obtain a balanced economy, Mr. Jones agreed that the present prospect was for growing American commitments toward its neighbors to the south and that there was a possibility that some of the $500,000,000 might be lent to Latin-American nations so that they could purchase additional arms here.

Mr. Jones said that no request for any loans, other than those outstanding, had come from Latin America, but said that there was reason to believe that Latin-American nations were anxious to borrow money here to be in-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Musicians' Union Seeks Ban Of Great Artists on Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—A move to bar the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jascha Heifetz, Jose Iturbi and Efrem Zimbalist, instrumentalists, from appearing with other musicians making phonograph records or performing on the radio was announced by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, today. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has often been embroiled with the Federation of Musicians, an American Federation of Labor unit, because it has not been affiliated with any union. The orchestra has not been on the air for months.

"They're through," Mr. Petrillo said. "We've taken them off the radio and off the records."

George Judd, Manager of the Orchestra, reached in Lenox, Mass., where the Boston Symphony is participating in the Berkshire Symphonic Festival under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, said he had "nothing to say."

Dispute on Jurisdiction

Mr. Petrillo's stand in regard to the instrumentalists is another phase of a jurisdictional tussle between the Musicians' Federation and the American Guild of Musical Artists, another affiliate of the A. F. of L. headed by Lawrence Tibbett, who represents the artists in the dispute.

The Radio Corporation of America's Records Division admitted it had received an order from Mr. Petrillo under which the virtuosos would be barred from recording work, beginning on Labor Day. The Division disclosed that it operated under a license from the Musicians' Federation which prohibits the employment of non-union members.

The Radio Corporation declined to comment upon the situation, holding it was a matter for the union and non-union musicians to decide. It was learned, however, that the contract between the Boston Symphony and the Radio Corporation had not been renewed after it expired recently. The Corporation, it was said, still has a large supply of new Boston Symphony records on hand, enough to last a long time.

"Fiddler's a Fiddler"

Mr. Petrillo, commenting on Mr. Tibbett's assertions that the Federation had invaded the Guild's territory in organizing musical "headliners," contended that his union's charter from the A. F. of L. gave him jurisdiction over anyone who plays an instrument.

"Since when is there any difference between Heifetz playing a fiddle and a fiddler in a tavern?" he said. "They're both musicians."

That Mr. Petrillo's threat to bar the Boston Symphony and the virtuosos from recordings and the airwaves was not an idle boast was seen in similar actions in recent months. A year ago, the Boston Symphony was eliminated from a non-profit World's Fair Music Festival after objections by the Federation. In December last, in Chicago, Mr. Petrillo censored references to John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in George White's "Scandals" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Recently, difficulties with a radio station were settled by barring the prominent "name" dance orchestras from the networks.

Nazis Raid Inner England; British Hold Sea Routes; Fliers Bomb North Italy

Germans claim heavy damage to hangars, oil tanks, and arms plants in Britain.

By the Associated Press

The Midlands, England's great industrial center, was subjected to the longest and severest bombing of the war today.

A number of residences were hit by high explosive bombs.

The German planes came over in great waves. Anti-aircraft guns attacked them as searchlights picked them out in the dark skies. The raids occurred in the early morning.

The raiders flew extremely high and apparently were bombing by guesswork.

In other attacks, after an apparent lull, conducted by some 300 planes in all, flying in circular formations, the Germans attacked the southeast coast protected by fleets of pursuit planes and endeavored to dive through cloud banks upon inland objectives.

Fires in Dover Area

Attacking in waves, the bombers started fires in the area of Dover, and Berlin reported that British air defenses had failed to stop the raiders.

DNB, the official Nazi News Agency, estimated that 25 British planes had been shot down and only five German planes destroyed.

Besides offering stiff resistance to the German attacks, British airmen launched out into an attack upon some of Italy's big arms centers in the North, including Milan and Turin.

Night and Daylight Raids

The Germans claimed to have damaged ships, armament plants and a large number of English airports during night raids, previous to the daylight attacks.

The morning German communiqué said German airmen had bombarded the port facilities of Walsend, Hartlepool, Bournemouth, and Plymouth, armament plants at Exeter and Bristol, and storage tanks at North Billingham.

In the English Channel and the Thames estuary two patrol boats and two merchant vessels, totaling 15,000 tons were sunk, the German high command said.

Hangars and Shops Bombed

Nazi raiders also bombed airdromes at Eastchurch, Detling, Farnborough, Andover, Odiham, and Middle Wallop, the German communiqué said, and destroyed hangars, barracks, oil tanks, shops, and a large number of planes on the ground.

A British Air Ministry source said today that more than 140 German planes were "probably destroyed" and "damaged" in air battles on Aug. 12 and 13, in addition to 140 planes which were "definitely destroyed."

The official claims so far are as follows:

	German		British	
	Brit. lost	German lost	German lost	Brit. lost
Thursday	49	10	60	16
Sunday	93	21	65	26
Monday	89	24	62	13
Tuesday	132	28	78	13
Totals	363	83	265	68

Italy Bombed

British bombers raided Northern Italy during the night and caused "heavy damage" to the aircraft factories at Milan and Turin, a British Air Ministry communiqué announced.

The Rome communiqué stated that the British planes came from the direction of Switzerland, and rained bombs and leaflets on rich industrial centers in Northern Italy, killing 22 civilians and wounding more than 50 others.

Also bombed were Turin, Alessandria, Tortona, and Augusta, near Syracuse.

The Italian High Command said the raiders failed to damage any military objectives or industrial establishments.

The leaflets asked the Italians why they consented to fight beside their "hereditary enemy." Germany, said they were being made the pawns of Hitler and warned them that the terrors of war are now "at your door."

Lightship Sunk

Nazi bombers attacked a Channel lightship with a six-plane salvo of 12 bombs. The lightship was heavily hit and sank.

Loss of the mine-sweeping trawlers Elizabeth, Angela, Tamarisk, and Pyrope was announced by the British Admiralty, while a Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Stockholm reported the sinking of the 1,300-ton Swedish steamer Varia in an air attack in the English Channel.

Germans claimed to have sunk 41,611 tons of shipping, including a British auxiliary cruiser of 11,400 tons, the work of one German submarine.

European

Nazi Objective

The harbor of Southampton vital to British commerce.

Greece Pawn In Italians' Balkan Aims

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 14—Italy's desire to dominate the lower Balkans as a counterpoise to Russia's domination on the north and that of Germany on the west, have been brought into the open by the dispute with Greece over the slaying of Daut Hoggia, an obscure Albanian "patriot."

The Italian plan calls for the reduction of Greece to the status of a dependent state.

Albania would be enlarged to an extent as yet undeclared, but, if practical, by stages to Salonika on the Aegean Sea.

If Greece can be brought under control, it is not unlikely that Grecian irredentism could then be used against Turkey to extend the arm of Italian influence to the northern bank of the Straits themselves.

Italy is thus staking its claim to dominant influence at least in the area which directly touches Russia's commercial and future naval outlet toward the south. In raising this issue, Italy is counting on a powerful Germany

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Nazi tactics changed to scattered raiding in aim of breaking British defense ring.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—A notable change of method in Germany's intensive air attacks on Britain has revealed itself. The latest attacks are no longer being confined essentially to shipping, docks, harbors and convoys, though these still remain major targets.

The attacks have been extended to include on a large scale airports, towns, and other objectives, not only along the coast but a considerable distance inland. There has been too an increasing number of scattered raids inland, in the Midlands and Northwest and Southwest England.

This would indicate that the Germans are endeavoring to force back inland from the coasts Britain's defensive ring of air fields. They are beginning a deliberate attempt to blast British defenses in the area close to the Channel, where the initial invasion efforts would presumably be concentrated.

British Estimates Defended

German jubilation at what the Nazi Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, claims to be the result of the last few days' air fighting is difficult to understand.

I have made most careful investigations into the reliability of both the British figures for German planes brought down and British machines lost, and I am convinced that they are on the whole reliable.

Exactly how much damage has been done to military objectives by the raids of the last few days it is not possible to ascertain. But I have just returned from a trip to an important coastal area, which the Germans have claimed repeatedly to have bombed with complete success. In fact they claim virtually to have closed one of Britain's biggest ports.

Ships Unloading Cargoes

A thorough and unrestricted inspection of the vast docks showed that nothing could be further from the truth. Ships from all parts of the world were busy unloading cargoes of all kinds, wheat from Canada, oil from the United States, meat from Australia, and minerals from South America.

I was shown figures proving that traffic through this important port, far from having declined as a result of the intensive bombing raids since the middle of June, has actually increased.

This visit, proving beyond question that in one instance at least German claims bore almost no relation to the truth, throws revealing light on the worth of their claims generally. It also tends to confirm that the British claims of slight damage done seem to be reliable.

As far as the home front is concerned therefore, Britain is fighting under by no means un-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Cargo Vessel Transformed To Troopship in Quick Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At 4 p. m. one Sunday, the cargo vessel Blanktown of 7,500 tons, berthed in a northwest port. . . .

At 4 p. m. on Tuesday the troopship Blanktown of 7,500 tons left a northwest port with [figures deleted by censor] soldiers aboard, bound for [two words censored].

In 48 hours the fore and after holds had been cleared and fitted with wooden flooring and wooden over-headings to carry hammocks, equipped with mess tables and forms, mess racks and hammock bins, electric light and shower baths, all painted and enamelled white, conforming in detail to the official specification for troop-ship equipment drawn up by the Admiralty and obtainable at H. M. Stationery Office.

Timbers Put In

Having obtained special permission to see this transformation, the writer arrived when one hold had been almost completed, while the other remained with steel walls, steel decking, and steel beams overhead. Ten minutes after the vessel had berthed, a convoy of trucks came alongside, followed by gangs of laborers and craftsmen, with tools, equipment, and an assortment of metal and wood fittings. Every man knew his job and where to start. Within 15 minutes of the ship's arrival, the men were drilling holes in the steel beams.

As the correspondent watched the craftsmen at work, the steel decking gradually assumed a covering of timber. First were laid down "grounds" of 3 x 2 timber—"joists" to a mere land-lubber; then 6 x 1 boards, accurately trimed and smoothly planed, were firmly nailed down, making an excellent floor. Along one side of the steel-ribbed wall the joiners had started to fix the combined table-and-form, utilizing the age-old "X" shaped support for each table. To this support, however, was added an outward extension of the lower member, connected by a stout horizontal member supporting the forms. Above each table is to be fitted a mess rack with cutlery and crockery for those who use the table. Each man is allowed 20 inches of table space, and the tables may be anything from 10 feet to 14 feet in length, depending on whatever space is available. At one end of the hold a hammock locker will be built of 4 in. x 1 in. spars; during the day, therefore, the entire space can be cleared for recreation.

Sailing Away

As the one-time cargo boat had had a dozen staterooms for occasional passengers, this accommodation was found quite suitable without any alteration at all, for the O. C. Troops and his officers.

Outwardly the ship has changed in one respect only—its bridge now carries a screen of pre-cast concrete slabs, grim token of the fact that Britain's foe honors the traditions of neither the sea, nor the soldier, nor the airman.

The Troop-Carrier eased away from its berth, leaving one or two craftsmen still on board to finish up and come off with the pilot. Cargo boat to troop-carrier in 48 hours—Yes, they can hustle here.

U. S. Attorney General Warns Of Violating Election Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — Candidates, take notice!

In a final warning against illegal activities during the current political campaign, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson today called attention of United States Attorneys all over the country to numerous restrictions laid down in the Hatch and Federal Corrupt Practices Acts.

Here are prohibitions Congress has laid down to insure more effective registration of the free will of the American people in selecting their national officials:

"Intimidation or coercion of voters in federal elections.

"Use of official authority by federal, and in some cases, by state, officeholders to interfere in federal elections.

"Promise by anyone of federal employment, compensation, or other benefit from federal funds, in return for political activity or support.

"Depriving anyone of employment compensation or other benefits derived from federal relief or work relief funds on account of race, creed, color or political activity.

Ban on Soliciting

"Soliciting, assessing or receiving subscriptions or contributions for political purposes from anyone on Federal relief or work relief.

"Furnishing or disclosing or receiving by anyone of lists of persons on Federal relief or work relief for political purposes.

"Use by anyone of Federal funds appropriated for work relief, or public works so as to interfere with or coerce any individual in his right to work.

"Making of an annual contribution in excess of $5,000 to or for any campaign for the nomination or election of any candidate for an elective Federal office. The annual limitation likewise applies to a contribution made to any political committee or to any national political party.

"Annual receipt of contributions, or annual expenditure, aggregating more than $3,000,000 by any political committee.

Buying of Advertising

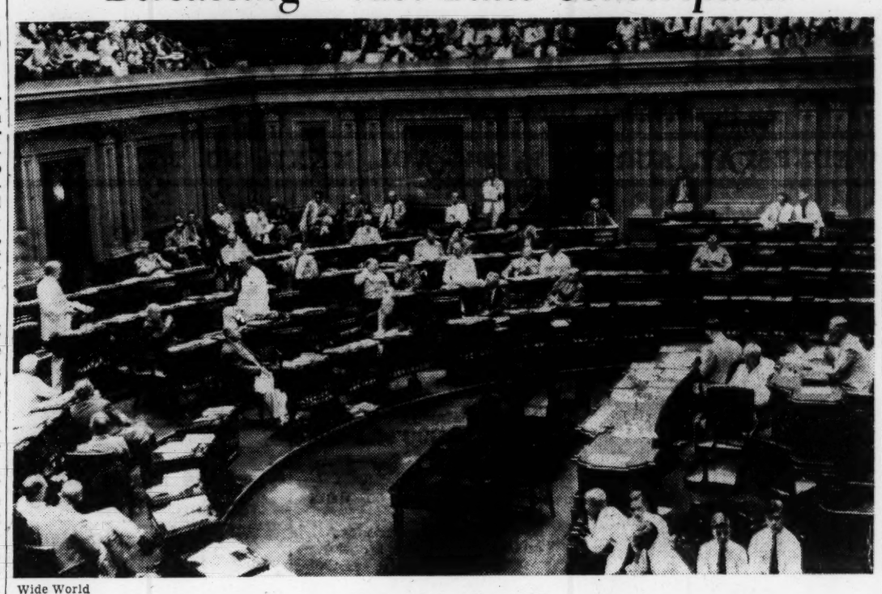
"Purchasing of any advertising or articles of any kind by anyone where part or all of the proceeds directly or indirectly inure to the benefit of or for any candidate for an elective federal office, or to the benefit of any political party or committee."

It was on the basis of this latter regulation plus provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act forbidding political contributions from corporations that Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, insisted in Colorado Springs, Colo., yesterday that the Democratic National Committee return to advertisers some $640,000 collected for space in Democratic campaign books under the New Deal.

Citing the heavy penalties attached to campaign abuses, the Attorney General announced that his department, despite its recent warnings to the Republicans on schemes for getting around the $5,000 limit on contributions and to the Democrats on their campaign book, will answer no queries as to the meaning and interpretation of the Hatch Act in particular situations.

The Attorney General, Mr. Jackson declared, is authorized by law to render opinions only to the President and to the heads of the several executive departments of the Government.

Discussing Peace-Time Conscription



Wide World

Debate in Senate.

Senators Henry F. Ashurst (left) and Burton K. Wheeler discussing the conscription bill yesterday. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, President Pro Tempore, (extreme right) is presiding.

Knox Declares Draft Vital In America's 'Gravest Crisis'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told the House Military Affairs Committee that conscription is needed because the United States is facing "the most serious and gravest crisis in our history."

In vigorous language he called the need for conscription twofold: A moral need, for teaching young Americans the price at which their liberties are held—"the price of sacrifice"; and second, the need for having trained men to man the war instruments the nation is buying at "such frightful cost."

At one point he declared "we are not getting the truth" about what is now happening in England, adding that warring nations only put out what they want to put out. If England can hold out 60 or 90 days, he told a questioner, it "might turn into a war of endurance."

As the former Republican Vice-Presidential candidate was testifying, it was learned that President Roosevelt had been advised by legislative leaders this morning that the Senate will probably complete action on the conscription bill next week. A harder fight in the House than in the Senate is forecast.

Willkie Action Forecast

Meanwhile the belief spread that Wendell L. Willkie will indorse conscription in his acceptance speech in Indiana.

This gave rise to reports, which were not substantiated, that a last-minute presidential third party might take the field led by isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. The report mentioned Charles A. Lindbergh as a possible vice-presidential candidate. Mr. Willkie's indorsement, following Mr. Roosevelt's support for conscription in principle, would probably make the bill's passage certain.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, opening the fourth day of Senate debate on conscription declared that advocates of the bill were generating hysteria for the formation of a huge and totally unnecessary army. He charged that Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Assistant Secretary Robert P. Patterson, Col. Julius Ochs Adler and Grenville Clark of the Military Training Camps Association "are deliberately inspiring a nation-wide propaganda out of their offices at 28 West 44th Street, New York City . . . never has the American way of life been in such danger," he said, "danger as much from within as without."

Registration of All Ages

Mr. Knox told the committee he believed the selective draft system is "a democratic way" of filling the army. The witness spoke without a prepared manuscript. He advocated registration of all ages—the House bill as it stands calls for registration of men from 18 to 65 while the Senate bill provides only for men from 21 to 31—not because of any thought of calling up the older men but because "I want every man in this country to realize he has a part to play in the national defense."

Mr. Knox said that a former statement that a bigger navy would protect the United States without a bigger army than 300,000 was made before the collapse of Europe and France. "What one may have said in May doesn't apply now," he said.

This previous statement was based on possession of a navy of 3,000,000,000 tons, he said, adding "we will not have that until 1946."

No Immediate Attack

"I think," Mr. Knox said, "that our greatest danger is not immediate—and I'm dealing with a situation in which England is defeated. I think there will be no immediate attack on us. From watching Hitler operate, I believe there would be a great gesture of friendship.

"Everything possible would be done to calm our fears with the hope that it would interrupt and perhaps paralyze our defense preparations.

"But sure as anything, that combination in Europe will want our raw materials. The only safety in the world we're living in now is to be so strong that our enemies will be afraid to attack us."

"Do you think," asked Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York, "that England may fall in 60 days?"

"It's possible," said Mr. Knox.

Mr. Andrews asked whether in such event the United States should use islands such as Bermuda for air bases.

"We should have air and submarine bases on the entire range of islands up and down the coast," Mr. Knox said.

Hemisphere Defense

He said he came back from a South American trip winter before last convinced that the only way to defend the United States was through the "hemisphere defense" system.

"The most important line of defense lies outside the United States," he said, referring to the Panama Canal.

He said that in Brazil he saw a German air line in operation, flying up the Amazon, and running at a big loss.

"I asked why," he said. "The reason is that air fields on the upper stretches of the Amazon are within five hours flight of Panama."

Representative Andrew Edmiston (D) of West Virginia asked Mr. Knox whether he believed that if Great Britain held out another 90 days it would "hold out forever."

Mr. Knox said there were too many factors to consider, but that the war might turn into a war of endurance.

"How long," asked Representative Thomas E. Martin (R) of Iowa, "do you think it would be—if Great Britain were defeated in 60 or 90 days—before Germany could land an army of 500,000 men in the Western Hemisphere?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Knox. "I don't think that is where it will begin. I think our troubles will begin with Germany in an economic way in South America."

"Do you believe," asked Representative John Costello, "that passage of this bill would create a militaristic nation?"

"I think it would be a truly democratic nation defended in a truly democratic way," Mr. Knox said.

Supreme Court Told Cotton Mills Must Shut If Pay Rate Is Upheld

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A group of Southern cotton mills told the Supreme Court yesterday that they would be compelled to close if an order of the Federal Wage-Hour Administration fixing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for textile workers is upheld.

They sought a review of a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at New Orleans sustaining the order. The Supreme Court's action will be announced in October.

Constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Law was challenged by the mills, but the Circuit Court passed only on the legislation as it affected the textile wages.

The Supreme Court already has agreed to review other litigation involving constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Law, which provides for minimum pay and a maximum work week. Arguments will be heard in the Fall.

Today's petition contended that "small cotton mills of the deep South" cannot operate under the wage order. The petitioners asserted that the South should be given a lower wage than other sections because of lower living costs and a "large difference in the prevailing wage rate."

The petition said the order affected more than 1,000 establishments producing more than $1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise and consuming more than 5,000,000 bales of cotton annually.

Ten mills and the Southern Cotton Manufacturing Association joined in the appeal, filed by the Opp Cotton Mills, Inc., of Opp, Ala.

War Tax Rebates For French Workers

VICHY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—The new French Government decided today that unmobilized men of military age had been taxed too heavily during the war and announced a part of the sums collected would be paid back through rebates on future taxes.

The action was taken by making retroactive a reduction in the original extraordinary war tax of 15 per cent levied on wages of this class of workers.

The Government had decided several days ago that the tax would be continued on a 5 per cent basis.

Hot in Jacksonville? Children Welcome It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Heat waves mean good times for Jacksonville children who throng to the street showers, a part of the summer program offered by the Department of Recreation.

A five-day schedule of four locations daily is maintained throughout August, as a boon to thousands of youngsters unable to attend the two municipal swimming pools.

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Large Stores of Arms Are Found In Hands of Nazis in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The appointment of federal investigators, including Gen. Luis Casinelli as representative of the War Ministry to probe the Nazi activities in Misiones goes to suggest that the "fifth column" in that northern province has been underestimated. Latest mails from the frontier yield news and photographs of formidable arms depots.

The importance of the investigation was further revealed when Deputy Juan Antonio Solari announced he would question three Ministers on the discoveries. It was stated that the arms were acquired by the German residents of Misiones from Bolivian and Paraguayan soldiers at the end of the Chaco war. The soldiers sold "at any price," it was added, though that does not explain why foreign colonists should have bought them on the grand scale.

Three federal investigators have been sent to Misiones. Señores Francisco Madero and Emilio Pallet Lastra, of the Labor Office, will deal with charges of local workers, many German, that they were victimized and assaulted by Nazis because they refused to join in their plans. The third, General Casinelli, will appraise the military significance of the alleged conspiracy and recommend, if necessary, a larger local garrison.

The local gendarmes have their own problem in tracking down the Nazis alleged to have attempted the murder of the head of the provincial police.

Deputy Solari has questioned the Minister of Education on the number of Argentine in proportion to foreign schools in Misiones and the measures he proposes to take to assimilate foreign children. He also wants to know what the Foreign Minister thinks of a foreign diplomat's investigations in the northern province. It appears that a secretary of the German Embassy visited Misiones.

It is understood that the German Embassy protested against the confiscation of German swastika flags by the gendarmerie in their raids. Many Nazis continue in police custody.

President Tightens On Accounting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt decreed yesterday changes in federal "budgetary administration and financial reporting" that Budget Director Harold D. Smith said was the "most important movement to improve accounting and budgetary control since the budget act of 1921."

Mr. Smith explained that the technical order, in effect, gave the Budget Bureau and Treasury the right to demand certain reports from all other agencies which would prevent overspending and effect some standardization of bookkeeping methods.

For instance, he said, the order will enable closer check on agencies to make sure that they are keeping within the monthly allotments given them on their annual appropriations. Better information on the condition of federal finances also will be available, he said.

Because similar bookkeeping methods will be required to produce the required information, he continued, some standardization also should result, but no effort was intended to interfere with the powers of the Comptroller General to prescribe uniform accounting methods.

The President's order was a general statement of the duties and powers of the Budget Bureau and Treasury in compiling financial statistics. Mr. Smith said that actual working out of the plan would be undertaken later through conferences between these agencies and the general accounting office, which the Comptroller General heads.

Chicago Unions Subjects of Raids

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—A detective squad seized four officials and bundles of records in raids upon two union headquarters yesterday while prosecutors planned a Grand Jury investigation to determine whether gangsters had encroached upon labor organizations.

President A. W. Wallace and William O'Connor, Custodian of Records, of the Painters District Council of Chicago, and President David W. Kelly and Secretary Evar Anderson of the Painters Union Local 147, were taken to the office of Police Commissioner James P. Allman for questioning.

A search was ordered for Charles Youngblood, the Council's business agent.

Capt. John Howe asserted that the series of raids marked "the beginning of the end of racket-ridden unions."

No charges were placed, and all were released on $500 bond each pending a hearing on petitions for writs of habeas corpus Sept. 17.

All units raided so far are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

Walsh Opposes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Committee, said last night that any transfer of destroyers to Great Britain would be "an act of war."

"Either we should enter the war and give our all, or we should stay out of the war and retain our fleet intact for the defense of our own country," Senator Walsh said in a radiocast answering Gen. John J. Pershing's radio plea for sending the destroyers.

"Some of these over-age and heretofore decommissioned destroyers are being converted into fast mine layers, aircraft tenders and anti-aircraft vessels, types urgently needed in our own Navy. . . .

"Our present need is to train the enlisted men and young officers on every ship we have so that as the new ships are commissioned month by month in the future, the sailors from these 50 destroyers will be ready to man the new ships. I estimate the transfer of these destroyers will reduce our ability to keep approximately 7,000 enlisted men and 350 officers on training duty. . . .

"There is only one group who can honestly favor the transfer of our destroyers. This group had advocated our entrance into the European war from the beginning."

General Pershing, the Senator recalled, had said:

"If there is anything we can do to save the British fleet we shall be failing in our duty to America if we do not do it."

"If that be our duty and our course of safety," Senator Walsh continued, "then why should we limit ourselves to fifty or sixty of our least serviceable destroyers? Why should we not send at once our best ships, our fastest planes, and our trained men to handle them?"

Exemptions?

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 14 (AP) — Collegiate members of Utah's Young Democratic organization proposed today that any conscription bill adopted by Congress exempt until June, 1941, all students engaged in working toward professional degrees.

Mark Miner, college secretary for the Young Democrats, wrote to President Roosevelt that doctors and engineers would be more valuable in military service if their training were complete.

Editor Takes Up Duty

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Dr. Roy L. Smith, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, said he had resigned to become Editor of the Christian Advocate. He will take up his new duties in Chicago Sept. 1. The Christian Advocate will be a merger of all Methodist church newspapers in the Nation and will be issued beginning Jan. 1.

Plane Plants Double Space Since '39 to Expand Output

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The American Aircraft industry by Oct. 15 will have doubled its workroom capacity in the 15½ months since June 30, 1939, a recapitulation of present and planned construction showed last night.

What that will mean in terms of warplanes to be produced under the Government's air rearmament program will depend on the types of planes ordered and the flow of the orders themselves.

Figures obtained at the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, however, indicated that not more than a 30 per cent increase in the factory floor space available in October for plane production (exclusive of engines and propellers) will be necessary to meet the demands of the Army and the Navy for new planes under the program projected by the National Defense Advisory Committee to July 1, 1942.

That program contemplates the delivery of 19,000-odd planes to the Army Air Corps and 4,000 to the Navy by that date.

Large-scale production of warplanes still awaits the ironing out of contract difficulties between the Government and the manufacturers.

On June 30, 1939, the factories producing aircraft, engines and propellers had a floor area of 9,370,000 square feet. In 12 months that was increased to 13,817,000 square feet, and buildings now under construction or contracted for will boost the figure to 18,641,000 square feet by mid-October.

A boost of 87 per cent in the airplane factory floor space—from 7,000,000 to 13,120,000 square feet—is contemplated in the 15½ months; one of 131 per cent in engine plants—from 2,000,000 to 4,632,000 square feet—and one of 140 per cent in propeller plants, from 370,000 to 889,000 square feet.

In the six months between Jan. 1, 1940, and June 30, supervisory and shop employees in the entire industry increased from 75,000 to 121,000.

The plant expansion cost covering buildings, tools and other equipment has been about $85,000,000.

Another significant development in recent months, the increased amount of business going to subcontractors of the industry, probably will have a pronounced effect on production. The sub-contracting of parts such as landing gears, tail surfaces and engine mounts has jumped the gross dollar output to 12 per cent at present, and some manufacturers expect the figure to jump to 25 per cent in another year.

That automatically expands the amount of floor space available for fabricating the larger parts of the planes.

Mexican Ballot Rift Widens As Charge of Plot Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Accusations that the party of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan is plotting rebellion against the State and the assassination of President Cardenas and the opposition candidate for the presidency, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, have brought political tempers to a new pitch in the past week. Double importance is attached to the accusations since they were made in the Congress by members of the Permanent Commission.

Summoning of officials of the Almazan Party to testify before the Attorney General on charges of subversive activity was the next move in a campaign which appears to be designed to outlaw the opposition party and force its leaders to inaction. These moves are timed to anticipate the meeting of the electoral college in Mexico City on Aug. 15 when the credentials for new Deputies and Senators will be investigated and the winners of the recent election declared. Installation of the new Congress is scheduled for Sept. 1.

The disquietude of the Government and of the Avila Camacho party is due to the threat of General Almazan to set up his own Congress and his party's persistent claims that they, and not the administrative group, won the July elections. This concern is expressed in many preventative measures being taken to insure the public peace and to check any move of the Almazanistas.

Police Guards Placed

All political meetings have been barred since July 11 on the grounds that the counting of votes on that day settled the electoral question and that the Administration's candidate won. Heavy police guards have now been placed on both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and all entrances but one to each Chamber have been sealed. Federal troops are declared to be in readiness for any eventualities on Aug. 15 and a general air of apprehension is evident in all political circles. This is increased by a deluge of rumors which add nothing to the calm advised by the Government.

The sensational charge that General Almazan is plotting the assassination of President Cardenas and Gen. Avila Camacho was made by Gen. Manuel Jasso before the meeting of the Permanent Commission. It followed a statement by Gen. Emilio N. Acosta that he was "reliably informed" that the Almazan party is importing contraband arms throughout the country to prepare for a revolution.

General Acosta branded the opposition leader as the spokesman for "the reaction, bourgeoisie, foreign oil companies and the clergy." A later speaker claimed that the whole Almazan movement had been hatched in the sacristies and fostered in the confessional. The heavy backing of the church for the Almazan candidacy is due to his promise to restore the Church to its power through the reopening of churches and religious schools.

Ready to Meet Revolt

The threat that any movement by the Almazanistas will be met "with an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was made by Señor Leon Garcia, President of the Permanent Commission. He described the Government forces as nonaggressors but ready to meet promptly any movement made by the Almazan group "to destroy the Revolution."

The nation must be warned of the danger which is threatened by the Opposition, General Acosta declared, in order to prepare it for the tense days to come. The Army, he declared, can be depended upon to support the Government despite the efforts of the Almazan party to undermine its loyalty and win it to the Opposition camp.

The Almazan leaders called to testify on the charges of subversive activity maintained their innocence and reiterated their claims that it is the Administration group which is acting beyond the law. They brand as illegal the searches made of their political and private offices by Government officials and the banning of all political meetings as an unconstitutional measure.

Defense Strengthens Its Position In Northwestern War Maneuvers

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—"Red" units seized strategic bridgeheads in no-man's land before dawn today as 41,000 National Guardsmen and Regulars in the fourth United States Army began their four-day "war" in Western Washington.

Under cover of darkness, the "Reds," smaller of the two forces and technically on the defensive, swarmed over the border as peace negotiations between the theoretical nations represented by the two armies were presumed to have broken down. Armored scout cars, the Army's latest weapon for waging lightning war, led the way to choice positions before the "Blue" Army was even under way from its bases in the Centralia-Chehalis area. The "Reds" picked commanding spots north of the Deschutes River as the "Blues" moved up on the south bank of the stream.

One "Red" unit smashed all the way through the no-man's land between the armies, blocked a road and set up machine guns to defend a bridgehead on the south bank near Rainier. Infantry and field artillery of the southern force converged on the "Red" position, promising the first actual contact of the "war."

"Red" artillery—some of the last horse-drawn units in the Army—rushed to support the force holding the advanced bridgehead near Rainier.

By seizing the initiative, the 15,000-man "Red" Army, made up principally of National Guardsmen from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, partially made up the disadvantage of manpower.

The "Blue" Army, including Utah, Nevada and California National Guardsmen and the bulk of the Regular Army's Third Division, totals 26,000 men and has greater fire power than the "Red" force. The terrain, spotted with lakes and covered with timber, favored the defending forces.

Commanders of the opposing armies made every effort to establish an effect of realism in the war games. Truck columns moved without lights, and troops moving into battle had constantly to guard against being spotted by scouting aircraft which attempted observations in moonlight last night.

Only 452 Inches of Rain

HONOLULU (AP)—It's too bad about that drought on the island of Kauai. Mount Waialeale can usually count on 600 inches of rain a year, but in the year ending July 23 only 452 inches fell.

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U. S. Teachers Have High Aims

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twelfth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GATLINBURG, Tenn.—On a beautiful train, racing westward through Nebraska, I asked the conductor, "Are there always so many women and so few men on your trains?"

"Yes," he replied, "it's women who travel in America."

"What do the men do?"

The conductor leaned over, as though imparting some great secret, and whispered in an audible tone, "They stay at home and work, to earn money for the women to travel on."

His remark was overheard, as he expected it to be, and provoked a well-dressed woman sitting near by to report good-naturedly, "No man had to buy my ticket—or sell it to me either."

"Was it a woman station master?" the conductor asked.

"It sure was," asserted the woman champion of women.

"I'm afraid you're going to run our railroads, too," the conductor complained.

"We're going to run a lot of things," she declared. "It's my job to teach how to do it."

This self-confident school teacher represents one of the most characteristic types of people to be found in America. As a rule, teachers are well informed, interesting and very useful.

A Wisconsin mother, left to bring up five children on the salary of a telephone operator, wrote to a friend, "I think Bob will be a five-star pupil like his oldest sister; I can't tell you how much our teacher is helping him."

Teachers Like Fun, Too

Once when I was going from New York to Germany on the steamship Bremen, there were a large number of American teachers in Class III, most of whom were women. One, who belonged to a happy group of six from Pennsylvania, said to me, "I'll tell you a secret, but don't ever let my friends know I told you: we're teachers."

"Why are you trying to keep it dark?" I asked.

"We want to have a good time; if people knew we were teachers they'd give us the 'go by.'"

"Doesn't the world like teachers?"

"Maybe, but it always expects us to be very proper. We've been proper so long we want to be human now."

Another teacher on this voyage told me, "A large group of us are going to study child welfare in Europe this summer, and we've begun by having regular courses on the boat." I saw them dutifully taking notes each day as experts lectured.

I think I have met no class of Americans so frequently in Europe as teachers. They are not among our best-paid professional people, but get more life-values for their money than almost any other group. This is partly due to long vacations and partly to a lack of heavy family responsibilities, but more to a good education and much idealism. As a rule teachers have rich personalities and a noble philosophy of life.

In going from Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, in a crowded bus, I found a young woman sitting beside me.

"I am returning from a trip to Louisville," she said in a pleasant Southern accent, and added, "Would you have guessed I am from Mississippi?"

"No," I confessed, "I can tell an Arkansan from a Bostonian but not a Georgian from a Mississippian; can you?"

"Usually," she answered. "It's like gathering flowers; I gather dialects, instead."

"Maybe you're a professor of languages."

"No, just a country school teacher. My folks live in Corinth—the Mississippi one—and I teach in a girls' school near by."

"Do you often go home?"

"I live at home in the summer, but have many dorm' duties, so can't get away for long during the school year."

Utah Attendance Largest

She was not trying to escape from herself. She seemed to enjoy her work. She took her pupils to church, endeavored to teach them to "behave" and seemed fond of them. She was also very much attached to her rather old-fashioned parents, and was glowingly loyal to the South. Life appeared to be a pleasant adventure and she was full of expectations. Though her salary is small, she was very well dressed.

If she is a typical "school ma'am," I wish most of us Americans had more resemblance to them.

It was in Utah that I met one of the most interesting of my teacher acquaintances. She took her work very seriously, as most of her sisters also do. Teachers suspect they're the salt of the earth, and I think they're right.

Knowing that Utah cherishes special religious and rural traditions, I surmised higher education might not be greatly emphasized, so said, "I wonder if you have a large high school attendance in Utah."

"The largest," she answered.

"What do you mean?" I asked, "Do you deserteers send more children to high school than the cultured New Englanders and leisurely Californians?"

"Decidedly. Massachusetts has 74 per cent; California 86 per cent; we, 96 per cent. In America as a whole, high school attendance has greatly increased, jumping in 35 years from 700,000 to 6,000,000, but here it is highest of all."

"And is the quality as good as the quantity?"

"We can't measure it so easily," she said, "but our standards are very high. Our ideal is education for life. We consider the function of knowledge its use and application." Then she gave a brilliant little talk on education, such as one might hear at Columbia University. That, indeed, is where she learned it.

In Arkansas I saw the same strivings and ideals. In Mississippi I repeatedly heard the same words. In every state one finds many teachers following the highest educational aims. American teachers are very much awake, though complete success is not easy.

No Admonitions Needed

At Tulsa, Okalahoma, the young daughter of a family which I was visiting said of her high school, "It's a monastery; they won't let us do a thing!"

"What do you mean?"

"Well we had a paper and I tried to report a tadpole swallowing contest, They ruled it out as foolish."

"But do tadpoles really have contests?" I asked, marvelling at Oklahoma's phenomenal fauna.

"No, no; it's us," the girl explained, "we had the contest, we swallowed the tadpoles."

You see what it means to be a reactionary teacher.

Yesterday I saw a teacher and a group of Knoxville high school boys and girls swimming in a beautiful pool at the foot of one of the Great Smokies' most striking falls. After a happy day marked by exemplary conduct, the group burned all the scraps, leaving the place perfectly clean. In all this there was not one admonition from the teacher, And this in vacation time. Could there be a better mark of success?

Not very long ago I was a guest in the home of a distinguished Knoxville citizen. Mother and father, daughter and son each had his task. After breakfast and family prayers, father went to his factory and took me to the station on the way. On leaving the house I expressed my appreciation of the family spirit, and the young son said, "We're a united gang. We've decided that none shall take up bad habits until we all do!"

None has. The work of teachers would be far easier with families like that.

Re-Elected by the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith
Of Evanston, Ill., named for a seventh term as national President

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin
Of New York City, and State President, re-elected as national Vice-President

W.C.T.U. Pledges Help to Bills For Higher Movie, Radio Levels

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Sixty-five years of experience in combating the liquor traffic have made the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union both patient and practical. So today in national convention here the women who wear the white ribbon are not saying much about winning back prohibition—although that still is their ultimate goal—but instead they are facing the immediate problem of 1940, and doing what they can to lessen the temptation to drink here and now.

The radio that shouts its voice in their living rooms, and the movie to which they take their children and grandchildren are potential agencies for good which they find, unfortunately at times, educating youth in wrong habits. So in their convention they pledged their support to two bills introduced in Congress which they think will raise the standards of both movies and radio.

Want Bill Brought to House

One is the Neely bill to prohibit block booking and blind selling of motion pictures, a practice held to blame for the showing of movies which individual exhibitors would prefer not to offer home communities. Eleven national organizations have indorsed this bill, and it has passed the Senate, but at the moment it is languishing in a House Committee, said Mrs. Augusta Urquhart, Director of the Department of Motion Pictures, who presented the resolution. In hopes of helping to bring the measure to the floor of the House, the W. C. T. U. passed its resolution urging that the House be given an opportunity to vote on it.

The other measure is the Johnson bill which would outlaw the advertising of all alcoholic beverages on the radio.

The resolution adopted here commended Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California for his courage and patriotism in introducing this bill to protect homes from "unwarranted invasion" by liquor advertising over the radio and promised him full support.

At the same time that they urged legislation, the heads of two W. C. T. U. departments called upon executives of the two industries—radio and motion pictures—to control the situation voluntarily. On advice of Mrs. Helen H. Green, Director of the Department of Radio, the convention adopted a resolution calling atention of radio executives to the undesirability of linking beer with sports, athletic events, and other broadcasts of a public service nature, and urged that brewers no longer be permitted to sponsor these programs.

Motion picture executives, in their turn, were urged to call a halt to scenes bearing subtle suggestion that social life in the home must be accompanied by drinking.

"Protest such falsification of normal American home life," urged W. C. T. U. members in one of the resolutions.

"The Home" is the key word in much that goes on at this convention. W. C. T. U. women are essentially homemakers who have turned to organization work that their homes may be safeguarded from the effects of the saloon. They go about their temperance work much as they perform the routine feminine duties of cooking and cleaning and caring for children, never getting discouraged because tasks must be done over and over again but satisfied to "keep everlastingly at it."

The convention re-elected yesterday the entire slate of national officers. That's the way the W. C. T. U. does things; its members are satisfied that their present officers are doing their level best; why change for new ones? You couldn't possibly call it a steamroller election, either, for the ballot was secret, there were no nominations, and everyone wrote down the name of the candidate she wished. As it turned out, a big majority of the convention wanted the present officers. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer, came in for special attention because she is entering her twenty-fifth year of service in this post. Her Scotch thrift is a byword in the organization, and her success in raising cash for good works is also something of a tradition.

Election morning gave the convention one of its pleasant, homey interludes. To each of the re-elected officers' State delegations presented flowers and gifts. With complete informality, the members demanded that the tissue-wrapped boxes be opened then and there on the platform and shown to them. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, donned the lovely blue robe Iowa gave her, while the other officers unwrapped their gifts and held them up for all to see.

Serious Taverns Situation

Then Mrs. Smith announced that the time of relaxation was over and the women went back to work.

Today they gave serious attention to the effect on minors of taverns. They called in one of Chicago's most experienced social work directors, Miss Jessie F. Binford, of the Juvenile Protective Association, to tell them about conditions in Chicago. Miss Binford painted a dark picture of law violation in most of the city's 9,000 retail liquor establishments. Of the 7,000 her organization has investigated in the last six years, about one-third, she said, violate laws touching juveniles.

The biggest need, as she sees it, is not for new laws to regulate these taverns, but for enforcement of laws that exist but which she says are now ignored due to the apathy of citizens and the inefficiency of the liquor control administration.

Many of the unsavory conditions in taverns of Chicago would be eliminated, she said, if our law enforcement were half as good as our laws.

Pledges No Retreat For Jobless Aids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Forty million American workers received assurances today from Arthur Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, that there would be "no retreat for social security as the result of the defense program."

Reviewing the five years since the Social Security Law went into effect on Aug. 14, 1935, Mr. Altmeyer said last night that there was "likelihood of judicious strengthening of the act as a bulwark for the internal defense of the American economic system.

"So sound is its financial base that current reserves have led the board to recommend that benefits be increased to more adequate level," he added.

"It is a financially sound system that is paying its own way."

Pointing out that no European nation has found it necessary "to curtail its social insurance program in the face of actual war," he observed: "Stabilization of family income represented by the social insurance and public assistance programs has become more important than it ever was before."

Under the unemployment compensation provision of the act, he said more than 28,000,000 workers have built up credits against the day they "face the loss of paychecks when jobs fold up."

And under the unemployment service terms of the law, 3,500,000 persons were placed in jobs last year, he said.

Farm Combines in Illinois Open Way to School Combines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Farm machinery appears to be doing more to bring about consolidation of rural schools than the arguments of educators for the tractor and the combine have increased the size of the farm and reduced the number of people to work it, and that means fewer children for the little red schoolhouse. The next step is to combine schools.

Farm people in this area have clung devotedly to the one- or two-room schoolhouse. They don't like to give up local control of their children's education. As a result, Illinois still has 11,900 or more school districts! Government efficiency experts groan when they look at that figure, and plead for reduction of the number in the interest of economy and efficiency. But the rural people don't see it that way. They like to keep their children close to home, and have them taught by teachers who are hired by local authorities.

Now, however, they are facing the fact that a great many rural schools have shrunk in attendance to a size too small for good teaching. While city parents worry because classes seem too large, mothers and fathers on the farms are complaining that Johnny and Mary don't have enough children to study and play with.

One out of every eight rural schools in Illinois, reports John C. Watson, statistician for the Illinois Agricultural Association, has an average daily attendance of less than six. Twenty rural schools have so small an attendance that the daily average is not quite one pupil. Other figures show that 107 schools have less than two pupils, 246 less than three as a daily average.

The attendance is lowest in the richest parts of the farming districts of Illinois, finds Mr. Watson. The better the soil, the larger the farm unit and usually, the smaller the farm family.

"Farm people can no longer afford to ignore the unhappy effects of a dwindling school population," says Mr. Watson. "All experience shows that the best educational results can be attained not with a small enrollment but with one of at least 15 or 20 pupils."

A temporary adjustment has been found feasible in a great many school districts with school enrollment too small to justify maintenance of a school, Mr. Watson points out. Boards of these districts, instead of maintaining a school, pay the tuition of children so they may attend school in other districts. This enables the children to attend larger schools, and also saves money for the taxpayers. Moreover, the district voluntarily sacrifices state equalization funds, thus saving the State as well as the district money. And rural people are pleased because they retain their own school district.

This plan was used successfully in Stark County, where one-fourth of all rural school districts have an average daily attendance of 10 pupils or less. The superintendent of schools in this county, C. E. Griffith, is convinced that the children of these districts are getting better education as a result of the plan. Students of taxation find that there is a substantial saving in dollars. For in seven districts of this county that operated schools with less than five pupils, taxes levied in 1938-39 for education amounted to $3,920, while in ten counties which paid tuition and in some cases transportation costs for pupils attending school in other districts, the tax levy for the same purpose was only $1,800.

This plan, however, is a temporary one, as the Illinois Agricultural Association points out. What's next? That's for the rural people to figure out for themselves, says Mr. Watson. It seems likely that some form of consolidation can be worked out when the value of larger units has been proved.

Training Useful Citizens: Illinois Plan Aids Graduates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A citizenship training program of a new kind, directed at those young people who are through with school but haven't yet attained voting age, has been instituted in Illinois and will be moving at top speed this Fall. The project has double significance, for it is not only a further indication of the active interest of the American people in the unique privileges of citizenship in a Democracy, but gives impetus to that interest at a point which has heretofore been neglected.

The plan, believed to be the first of its kind in the Nation, has been established under auspices of the University of Illinois, the five State teachers' colleges, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other educational agencies throughout the State. Also co-operating is Aninere Toigo, Chairman of the Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization in the State Office of Education and Registration, though the work of this department is chiefly concerned with the training of aliens for citizenship.

There are seen to be three phases to this citizen training business. First there always have been organized efforts, usually local, to assist the foreign born preparing to pass citizenship tests. Then there is the citizenship or government training in the schools, an activity which in recent years has expanded from mere courses in "civics" to practical preparation of the student for the responsibilities of individual citizenhip. Now comes the still more particularized education of those out of school and not yet voting.

Sees Guidance Needed

It is all an outgrowth of the new appreciation of the benefits of democracy, stimulated by the course of events in Europe. It was suddenly realized not so very many months ago that citizenship, for those who were born into it, was too widely taken for granted. The so-called Manitowoc plan resulted. Under this idea, originating at Manitowoc, Wis., and since adopted in a good many communities throughout the country, those attaining voting age are formally inducted into citizenship, thus impressing upon them the change in their status and the definite privileges that go with it.

There was still, though, that gap between school and citizenship.

Neil F. Garvey, State Forum Director, working under the Federal Forum Project of the U. S. Office of Education, through the University extension division, declares that: "It is during this period when youth are attempting to adjust themselves to the difficult economic conditions confronting them, that they are apt to be in more need of some guidance in the direction of sound citizenship. Moreover, as they approach the age of 21 they can view the problems of government from a somewhat more mature viewpoint than is possible during the days of their secondary school experience."

It is pointed out too that the fact that at this time the responsibilities are less remote tends to inspire a more serious approach to the consideration of the problems.

County Institute Seen

The new Illinois plan is organized on a state-wide basis, but with counties as the local functioning units. A County Committee, composed of officers of the county, local educational officials, and representatives of civic groups, representing, it is hoped, a true cross section of the citizenry, will provide for the holding of a County Institute. The leadership for this will be supplied by the staff of the University and the teachers' colleges, and here local leaders will be trained to handle forums or discussion groups on civic problems in their home districts.

To the forums of course will be invited the young people who are approaching or who have just attained citizenship, and also newly naturalized citizens.

Here a vital cog in the machinery of democracy will begin to move. Immediate, local problems of government will be discussed, against the background of the larger philosophy of this form of self-government.

The program will be climaxed then with a ceremony in which the new voters are formally inducted into the electorate, thus dramatizing the importance of the new responsibility.

Radio Singer Wins In Idaho Primary

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 14 (AP)—A ballad-singing radio entertainer stole the show from veteran politicians in Idaho's primary election.

Glen Taylor of Pocatello, who campaigned in a sound-truck with his wife and young son for the Democratic nomination for Senator, led a tight three-man race. With 449 of the State's 792 precincts tabulated he had 11,197 against 9,445 for George Donart of Weiser, attorney and veteran political leader, and 10,665 for former District Judge James R. Bothwell of Twin Falls.

Senator John Thomas quickly outdistanced six other bidders for the Republican nomination to serve the remaining two years of the late William E. Borah's term. Mr. Thomas is serving by appointment.

In the Democratic gubernatorial contest, Mayor Chase A. Clark of Idaho Falls pulled steadily away from his two opponents, Attorney General J. W. Taylor and James L. Barnes, Hansen farmer.

Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen, Republican, easily won renomination from Thomas McDougall, Boise attorney who campaigned on a proposal to legalize gambling and retail liquor sales.

Neither Representative Henry Dworshak, Republican, nor Representative Compton I. White, Democrat, was opposed for renomination.

Adkins Appears Arkansas Winner

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14 (AP)—Homer M. Adkins, former Internal Revenue Collector for Arkansas, appeared today to have won the Democratic nomination for Governor in a four-cornered first primary contest.

Mr. Adkins, one-time Pulaski (Little Rock) County Sheriff, was actively supported in his bid for the Governorship by the Arkansas Senators, Hattie W. Caraway, and John E. Miller.

Nomination is tantamount to election in Arkansas.

Lieutenant Governor Bob Bailey, seeking a third term, appeared headed for a second primary runoff Aug. 27 with Speaker of the House, John M. Bransford.

Drivers Demobilized

VICHY, France (AP) — Twenty Americans who served as ambulance drivers at the front during French-German hostilities have been demobilized at Châteaugay. They will return to the United States by way of Marseille and Libson.

Washington Sideglances

Farley's exit as Democratic chief precedes use of black instead of green ink—Jackson escapes charge of wearing epaulets—Smith of Washington State tells a lot in Record.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Adieu to Green Ink: The green ink signature of James A. Farley will be missed on Democratic National Committee communications in the future.

A reporter asked his successor Edward J. Flynn, what color ink he would use.

"Well," replied Mr. Flynn, "I think Jim had a patent on green ink. We don't like red ink, and I'm a usual run of the mill fellow, so I guess I'll just use black ink."

A General of Sorts: Attorney General Robert H. Jackson was posing for a photograph the other day. The photographer objected to the chair in which he was sitting. The carving on the back would make it look as if the Attorney General were wearing epaulets, he said.

"Well, I am a general, you know," retorted Mr. Jackson. "The Attorney General."

Fifty Dollars a Page: Representative Martin F. Smith (D) of Washington has adopted the Congressional Record as a convenient medium for making his biennial report to the people of his district. Not satisfied with a single cover-all report for his district, Mr. Smith addresses one to each county therein. They are headed, "My Report to the People of Such-and-Such a County" and appear in the Record's appendix.

At a cost of $50 a page to the taxpayers, Mr. Smith takes about four pages for each county. He even includes a few letters of commendation from others and ends up with a fine panegyric about "the best government on earth" and "keeping America out of Europe and Europe out of America."

Fortunately for the congressional budget, all the 435 members of the House do not follow Mr. Smith's example.

Litty Bitty, Again: President Roosevelt still insists on talking about "litty-bitty" fishes, though of course everyone knows that in the song it's "itty bitty." A year ago he used the phrase and again last week end, describing the mackerel, Secretary Knox and Senator Walsh caught while cruising with him off the New England coast.

Finally newsmen appealed to Harry Kannee, the presidential stenographer. Mr. Kannee settled the dispute by making it officially "litty-bitty." The dictionary is silent on the subject.

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Nazi Press Plays Down Exploits of Axis Partners

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 14—The Germans are carefully watching the pressure which their Axis colleagues, Italy and Japan, are exerting on the British Empire as the German offensive against England gets momentum.

Activities of the Axis partners, however, are being recorded with restraint, amounting almost to indifference. Comment for the past two weeks has been almost nonexistent.

Italian military advances in Africa are recorded in the form of official war communiqués which in some papers fail even to make page one while additional comment is largely restricted to opinions of military experts on technical aspects of the campaign.

Undoubtedly Italy's leaders will sooner or later be lauded for their contribution to the common Axis cause, but so far Italy's part in bringing Britain's Empire under probably the heaviest strain imposed upon it since the days of the Spanish Armada is unrewarded by surplus words of praise, while Japan's activities in the Far East receive only the scantiest notice here.

So far the air offensive against England is unaccompanied by the press campaigns of vilification which normally accompany each phase of German military effort.

Repetition of Blows

The most space is devoted to accounts of German air exploits, some attention being paid to the discrepancy between the German and English casualty figures, which are cited as evidence of alleged English dishonesty.

This week's offensive itself bears out the semi-official predictions, made some time ago, that this phase of the war would employ totally new strategy.

Previous phases of the war have embodied the strategy of a sudden powerful blow, using the maximum force capable of being exerted toward the objective. This phase involves repetition of blows, beginning with a slow tempo and light forces which increase gradually in speed of repetition and degree of force employed.

By holding the maximum threat in reserve, the technique is intensified to wear down the will to resistance, always with the possibility that England may decide to compromise before the final effort is unleashed.

Simultaneous Strain

Obviously Germany's allies could not be expected to renounce such an opportunity for furthering their respective ends, and their promptness to embrace the opportunity furthers the German plan by subjecting the whole British Empire to simultaneous strain.

But the restrained enthusiasm for the harvest helpers and their work evidenced in the press may be construed as substantiating the views of those who believe that Germany is reluctant to bring about the complete destruction of the British Empire, for the advantage of other countries whose war effort has been immeasurably less than that of Germany.

Advantages Weighed

Germany, it would appear, must either renounce the possibility of forcing a conclusion this winter by defeating England, or must attempt a victory in Europe at the price of seeing the whole shape of the world disorganized to the advantage of its helpers.

It is a dilemma which may well be distasteful here. For many reasons it seems imperative to Germany's leaders to seek a final conclusion before winter. Yet, with the inevitable price of a general world redistribution to the advantage of other countries, this involves a postwar reconstruction and readjustment problem of appalling proportions.

Here seems to lie the political background for the military strategy of progressive offensives now unfolding. Through it the possibility still remains of achieving a settlement without destroying all phases of the Old World order, many of which could be useful to Germany's postwar economic plans.

It represents a delicate balance between the desirability of seeking a decision before winter and of leaving England a chance for compromise to the last possible moment. From here it seems reasonably safe for Germany, provided American isolation remains constant throughout the period of military uncertainty.

Screen Ban Placed On American Firm

BERLIN (AP)—Motion pictures of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will be banned from German screens, in what informed sources said was a countermeasure against the making of alleged anti-German films by the company in the United States.

Officials said the company had been asked to cancel distribution contracts with German motion picture theaters and to withdraw all of its films.

Mobile Area

By a Staff Artist

Alsace-Lorraine

Alsatians Get Nazi Welcome To Old Homes

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (AP)—Peasants who were moved from Alsace-Lorraine to southern France last autumn are being welcomed back by the German conquerors, but reports reaching here say they are being informed by the Nazi authorities that by their return they "admit they are of German blood."

[This would appear to bolster previous intimations that Germany intends to take Alsace-Lorraine into the Reich. France lost the area in the Franco-Prussian war and regained it in the World War.]

Several thousand peasants, after traveling 45 hours in trains and busses, already have reached their farmlands near the Rhine opposite Basel.

Within the next week, 130 trainloads of Alsatians are expected to return home.

Reports reaching here from Alsace said that persons who owned farmlands and did not return to them would be allowed a certain percentage of the value, up to 5,000 French francs (less than $100), and that there would be a limit on any personal possessions which they could remove.

Jews may not possess farms and have been warned to leave the cities, it was reported.

The Swiss Consulate at Mulhouse, in the affected area, is informing Swiss who returned to Switzerland they may go back to Alsace-Lorraine if they wish.

The frontier at Saint Louis, opposite Basel, will be opened for six hours on Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, and all who seek to cross must provide proof of pre-armistice residence in Alsace-Lorraine.

Paul Frorath, a director of the Alsace-Lorraine railroads before the World War, and since a director of the Saar and Palatinate Lines in Germany, returned to Alsace-Lorraine recently and has been appointed director of the railroads there again.

Pétain Rallies French Youth To 'New' Land

VICHY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain, France's Chief of State, declared in an international radiocast last night that "laziness and incompetence" were partly responsible for the downfall of France.

From now on, he declared, the responsibility of Government officials will be definitely fixed and France will expect much of its servants.

"I was grieved to learn," he said, "that one of France's real troubles was the insidious propaganda that had penetrated its government."

In his speech Marshal Pétain promised that those who "betray" their duties will be "sought out and punished." He charged that "pernicious propaganda" still is being carried out in France and that many measures he has initiated for the good of the country have been blocked by "incapacity and treason of a great number of agents" who should have carried them out.

Communications Disrupted

Among the problems of rehabilitation he cited was the breakdown of communications which he said would add to the danger of famine.

"We are going to give two billion francs to French farmers to aid them in their difficult situation," he said.

"Another great problem is that of our people whom we must repatriate to their homes—hundreds of thousands, even millions, who were forced to flee."

In the first 10 days of August, he asserted, more than 500,000 refugees and demobilized soldiers were returned to their homes.

"Among the greatest victims of the war were French youth. On the new French youth we count largely for the future of France.

"A complete course of instruction will be outlined to the youth of France so that they can contribute properly to the resurrection of their country.

"France, occupied and unoccupied, must all work together to restore our country."

"Natural Capital at Paris

Dealing with the Germans' refusal for the time being to permit his government to return to Paris and Versailles in occupied France, Marshal Pétain asked his listeners to be patient and said he hoped the regime could soon return. He called Paris "the natural seat of government and authority for all Frenchmen."

"It is no more than a question of waiting," he said, until the Germans decide to authorize the transfer. This, he said, has been deferred for reasons "of a technical order" and "as long as certain material conditions are not realized."

Marshal Pétain expressed his thanks for American generosity in helping France meet "the insidious specter of famine," and said that in a few weeks more than 1,000 carloads of food and clothing had been distributed to refugees in the unoccupied part of France, with others sent to help "the needy people of Paris."

Asserting he would be "very ungrateful" if he did not officially thank Americans for their generosity, Marshal Pétain paid tribute to the "splendid work" done by the Red Cross and the American Committee on Aid to Refugees.

"We are also co-operating with German authorities to ease the situation," he added.

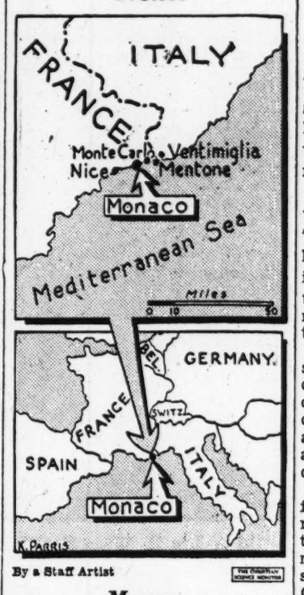
'M. X.' Indicted

RIOM, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—The armistice Government of Marshal Philippe Pétain formally indicted yesterday before a high court of last appeal the government and military leaders whom it deems responsible for betraying the Third Republic by leading it, unready, into war and defeat.

It did not name them but it lumped them as a composite "Monsieur X" in a general complaint. The Court itself will fix individual responsibility.

The Court accusation blanketed as traitors to their charge an unspecified number of "Ministers, Ex-Ministers and their immediate civil and military subordinates."

Next?



By a Staff Artist

Monaco

Diminutive principality focus of new Italian revisionist propaganda

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Italian annexation of the Principality of Monaco and the resort of Monte Carlo was demanded today by an organization formed at Ventimiglia by former Italian residents of Nice.

A manifesto promised Italians in Monaco they would be freed soon from the rule of the Principality, which is dependent upon France.

Monte Carlo lies just beyond Mentone, which is the outpost of Italian-occupied territory in France.

Germans Attempt To Tighten Hold Upon Luxemburg

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—References to "The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg" and the "Country of Luxemburg" must be omitted in official correspondence in the future, Gustav Simon, head of the German Civil Administration in Luxemburg, declared today.

Asserting that the Constitution of the Grand Duchy had been abrogated as a result of the flight of Grand Duchess Charlotte and the Government, Herr Simon was quoted by the German news service, Dienst aus Deutschland, as saying that the new situation obligates Luxemburg authorities to loyalty toward the new German Civil Administration.

The speech was on the occasion of installation of a new commissioner for the Capital City.

Herr Simon stressed the German character of the inhabitants.

Herr Simon already has declared German the official language of Luxemburg, overrun by Nazi armies at the outset of the drive through the Low Countries, and Germans have emphasized the close ties of the little country with the Reich.

[There have been suggestions that these developments were preliminary to absorption by Germany.]

It demanded that the Court inquire into the pre-war and war periods and fix individual accusations, proceeding for the time being merely against the allegedly traitorous "Monsieur X," and later lodging charges against definite persons. These will be announced from time to time, with a final public trial some weeks hence.

The general complaint, read by the Public Prosecutor, Gaston Cassagneau, said:

"Crimes and offenses have been committed by Ministers, Ex-Ministers and their immediate subordinates in exercise of their functions. They betrayed the duties and charges in their keeping by acts that contributed to the passage from peace to a state of war before Sept. 4 (War was declared Sept. 3) and by acts that later aggravated the consequences of the situation thus created."

These acts, he asserted, were "attempts against the security of the State" and were "committed by persons whose identity will be determined in the Court inquiry." He demanded summary procedure against "X"—"the authors, co-authors and their accomplices in the aforementioned acts."

The Government's bill of complaint was presented during a 3½-minute public session of the Court, which then adjourned and met 2½ hours later to appoint three justices to conduct the investigations demanded. They are Court Vice-President Lagarde and Justices Tanon and Baraveau.

191st Anniversary Observed by Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP)—Halifax has just celebrated the 191st anniversary of its founding by Edward Cornwallis.

The city actually was founded June 10 or 12, 1749—there is some dispute about which date is correct—but the civic holiday marking natal day usually is held later in the summer.

From the flagstaff of one of the city's most cherished institutions, the Studley Quoit Club, founded in 1858, flew a white ensign presented by a battleship of the Royal Navy and hoisted by Rear Admiral Sir Bonham Carter Saturday.

The Club is one of the few in the Overseas Dominions permitted to fly that flag and its privilege dates back to the days when the Royal Navy's America and West Indies squadron was based here.

Britain Checks Up on Air Defenses

LONDON (AP)—The antiaircraft barrage and teamwork between ground gunners and fighter pilots has changed Germany's air raid tactics from mass formations to forays by strings of dive bombers.

Scorned by pilots in the last war and in this as "Archies" and "Old Ack Ack," antiaircraft guns have had their effectiveness greatly increased by long months of inactivity last winter when the gunners spent countless hours in practice.

As a result the German air onslaught has been met by an increasingly effective "channeling" of antiaircraft fire which artillery officers say pushes the bombers away from the targets and destroys an "increasingly high percentage of raiders."

The problem of distinguishing friendly planes from German raiders, which appeared grave at the start of the war, has been surmounted by ceaseless schooling in shapes and flying methods of the German Luftwaffe.

Intensive Training

Every gunner, searchlight batteryman and observation officer has a card showing the size and shape of all German aircraft at different heights and under varying conditions.

To accustom gun and light operators to the appearance of German planes at night, theaters have been rigged up with screens on which dim silhouettes of various German planes are projected.

British planes also flash secret recognition signals to ground troops.

An unspoken agreement between the fighters and gunners gives the former command of the situation when they attack a German formation. If the fighters chase a plane out of formation, every gun in the neighborhood is trained on it.

German Raid Tactics

German tactics in day raiding has been to fly in close-packed formation at the fairly low altitudes of 9,000 or 8,000 feet toward the target and then to string out. Junkers planes slope toward the target and usually start to dive from a height of about 4,500 to 5,000 feet.

Antiaircraft performs a dual role against them. First the big guns try to keep the approaching squadron as high as possible. Then light ordnance tries to blow each plane out of the sky at two brief, vulnerable moments—the start of the dive and when the pilot pulls his craft out of the dive.

Britain's 3.7 gun is the backbone of its anti-aircraft. It has a ceiling of 40,000 feet—or better than seven and a half miles—but it is most effective in ranges of 20,000 to 35,000 feet.

Its shell, complete with nose and cartridge case, is 42½ inches tall, weighs 27 to 28 pounds and costs about $21 each.

Greater Range

The 4.5 gun, which is not so mobile and has a slower rate of fire than the 3.7's twelve a minute, has an even longer range and even greater destructive power on explosion.

Shells for both guns have a time fuse set to explode at the height of the raiding aircraft. Their explosive power is such that a plane within 20 yards of the burst, if not hit by shell fragments, will be shaken by the concussion.

Bofors guns, originally made in Sweden and now produced in England, are the chief reliance against dive-bombers, seconded by the fire of machine-gun batteries.

The Bofors have a rate fire of 20 rounds a minute and can hurl a two-pound shell—fired in clips of four—to a height of 3,000 feet. Unlike the larger missiles, these shells explode on contact.

The Bren machinegun, originated in Czechoslovakia and now manufactured by the British, also has been used against dive-bombers—with notable success, the army says.

Heavy machine-guns also are used, principally on defense trawlers and naval vessels.

The anti-aircraft's effectiveness against clouds of high-flying heavy bombers—such as everyone expected last September and no one has yet seen over England—remains to be seen, but artillery officers proudly declare the 3.7s and 4.5s "fire fast enough and high enough to disperse any formation and keep it from effective bombing of its target."

German Parachutes Found in England

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 14

Military and aviation circles admitted today that several German parachutes had been found, but would not confirm reports that 11 German parachutists landed in the midlands last night and that seven of them were captured.

In aviation circles it was said that the parachutes found were not the type used by German parachute troops in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Belief was expressed that they belonged to aviators shot down by British fighting planes who had shed their parachutes and hidden in the woods.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—Facts disclosed by the Air Ministry here today go some way toward explaining why credence is being placed on British communiqués on the vast aerial battle which is raging ceaselessly along this Island's southern shores.

A careful and elaborate sifting of pilots' and observers' reports goes on behind the scenes before the results are made known.

During the battle pilots are in constant touch with their headquarters by radio, so authorities have some sort of picture of how each action is going even while it is in progress.

Then when pilots return to their base they go before an intelligence officer for careful interrogation and the picture is filled out.

After all their individual reports have been sifted, and tested whenever necessary, it soon becomes clear to the authorities how many enemy planes they can establish as having been destroyed, how many were hit and probably destroyed, and how many were just hit.

These figures, under three separate headings, then go through to the Air Ministry, but only those in the first category are published.

To get into the first category and have his victory recorded the pilot must be prepared to pledge his word as a matter of honor to the destruction of the enemy.

Until the recent heavy fighting it was necessary for a pilot who was not prepared so to pledge his word to have a witness, usually one of the other pilots in the squadron, or else to obtain some more circumstantial evidence. But the Air Ministry, it is now stated, accepts the word of one pilot that a German plane has been shot down, without requiring other corroboration.

It is stated that with the intense fighting of the past few days fighter pilots have found themselves unable to watch what their comrades were doing.

One form of corroboration is that provided by a camera gun, fitted on to the fighters' wings. But this "modern refinement" so far has been fitted to only a relatively small number of machines.

How strict the British authorities have been can be gauged from the fact that one squadron which fought its way all day from one dogfight to another, came back reporting nine enemy planes down "practically for certain." But in no case would the pilot pledge himself to certainty, so the squadron was not credited with a single victory when official reports were sent out.

Up to and including yesterday's battles the British claim that 3,119 German planes destroyed for certain—as against 713 British.

Comédie-Française and Opera Soon Available Again in Paris

VICHY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—The famous Comédie-Française is preparing to reopen in Paris, it is announced here. The Director will be Jacques Copeau.

The Conservatory of Music and the École des Beaux Arts also are to be reopened soon.

PARIS (AP) — The magnificent Paris Opera House—Europe's largest—is getting ready to reopen, with the German Army of Occupation as its patron.

All Director Louis Laley needs is musicians. Only about 10 of the 100 who formed part of the company before the war are available.

Dancing classes conducted by Zambelli, Suzanne Mante and Serge Lifar already are under way again, and electricians and stagehands have prepared the backstage of the three-acre building from around which firemen removed sandbags soon after the Germans entered Paris.

Several vaudeville and musical comedy theaters in other parts of Paris have reopened, including the Pigalle and the erstwhile Alcazar, now the Palace.

At the movies, the French see old films revived, and at two newsreel theaters watch, in silence, German pictures of the occupation of Paris.

Not one American-made movie is billed.

Britain May Ease Blockade

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Britain's blockade of the European Continent probably will be modified to permit Spain to receive restricted imports of raw materials which the British Navy is trying to keep from Germany and Italy, an informed British source said today.

This informant expressed belief that Spain and Portugal do not now consider the British blockade, extending from the Arctic to North Africa, "a great hardship."

It was asserted that Spain, in a note delivered in London early last week, "reserved her rights" with respect to the blockade but the British source said this was not to be considered a protest.

Spain is known to be anxious to receive materials which the British are trying to exclude from the Axis nations and their occupied territories and the Spanish press has complained bitterly of interference with the normal supplies of oil and wheat.

Red Commissars Given New Posts With Less Power

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP) — The former political commissars of the Red Army whose jobs were abolished in a decree issued yesterday to "strengthen the discipline of the armed forces" will not have to join the army of unemployed.

Defense Commissar Semyon Timoshenko appointed all the former political commissars to new posts today as "Assistant Commanders for Political Affairs" at salaries equal to those they received under the old system.

The net result is that the ex-commissars now are definitely subordinated to the military commanders, whose orders they countersigned—and sometimes vetoed.

Freemasonry Banned Throughout France

VICHY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Dissolution of Freemasonry and other secret societies was extended to the German-occupied section of France, as well as the unoccupied region, by a decree published in the Official Journal today.

Penalties ranging up to two years in prison are provided for anyone guilty of contributing to the maintenance or reconstitution of the dissolved societies. If foreigners, they are to be expelled from France.

A preamble to the decree declared that "no government" could afford, "especially under the present circumstances," to permit the existence of groups pursuing secret activities.

Gun Census Ordered In British Columbia

VICTORIA, B. C. (CP) — A census of all rifles and shotguns in British Columbia begins Aug. 15. Attorney General Gordon Wismer said that all owners must state whether they are British subjects, and must give their racial origin and detailed information about the weapon.

If the returns are not approved, owners must surrender the guns, and registration must be effected by Sept. 15. It was estimated that more than 60,000 weapons would be accounted for.

Britain Sends Aliens To Overseas Camps

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Councillor, informed the House of Commons today that 9,120 interned enemy aliens have been sent to concentration camps in Canada and Australia in the "interests of national security" because of threatening German invasion.

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Cudahy Ready to Report To Superiors in Washington

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, carried to Washington today his version of a mass interview he gave in London about conditions in Belgium for which he was recalled "for consultation" by the State Department.

Appearing a trifle bewildered by cheers from a crowd as he stepped from the Dixie Clipper yesterday, Mr. Cudahy told newspapermen he was "violently shocked" by reports of his interview carried in British newspapers.

The Ambassador's controversial interview expressed belief that near-famine conditions would prevail in Belgium unless food supplies reached the country from America through the British blockade.

Asked about his reported statement that the German Army in Belgium behaved more creditably than American troops might have done under similar circumstances, Mr. Cudahy replied:

"After all I was a member of the American Army myself, and if I criticized the United States Army I would be criticizing my own Army."

The Ambassador described as a "fair statement" the Associated Press report of his London remarks.

[The excerpts from Mr. Cudahy's speech, printed in The Christian Science Monitor, were those reported by the Associated Press.]

Of that part of the story which quoted him regarding the behavior of German troops compared with what American soldiers might have displayed, he said:

"The wording was not quite what I said."

He asserted that with the exception of The London Times, the stories carried in English papers "were so opposed to the facts of an interview which I reluctantly gave that I did not recognize them."

Asked if he intended to resign, Mr. Cudahy said, "I can't say until I have seen my superiors."

Wide World

John Cudahy

The United States Ambassador to Belgium shown upon his arrival at La Guardia Field, New York, yesterday, aboard the Dixie Clipper. Today the envoy will be in Washington explaining the recent unauthorized interview which he gave in London.

Removal Asked

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—The American Legion State Convention by resolution today urged the removal of John P. Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, for his "gratuitous insult to the armed forces of the United States" in a recent London interview. The resolution requested the National Legion to demand his removal from the Diplomatic Corps.

Italians Reported Checked In Rapid Somaliland Drive

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—British light naval forces bombarded Italian troop concentrations along the Somaliland coast yesterday, the Admiralty announces in a communiqué. "An Italian concentration of troops and mechanized transport was dispersed by the bombardment, and it has been reported that this has held up the enemy advance toward Bulhar, between Zeila and Berbera," the communiqué said.

Bulhar is about 40 miles west of Berbera.

British military circles said the situation in Somaliland is "serious, but by no means critical" after two days of strong Italian attacks and British counterattacks. It is evident, military men said, that Italy is throwing everything she can into the fighting, in the hope of an early victory. Yesterday the British said they had thrown back Italian attacks at Jugargan Pass, 35 miles south-southeast of Berbera.

The Italian High Command, reporting on the situation, said that fighting was going on east of Adadleh, and that the Italian drive was continuing despite determined opposition. Adadleh is south of Berbera.

The Italian attacks were said to have been pressed with "great vigor," but there were few local advances. Except for one point where they penetrated a British position and captured two guns, military sources said, the line was "practically restored." These sources indicated that the Italian attacks were preceded by low-flying bombers and were supported by artillery, and that local withdrawals, if not already accomplished, could be expected.

In addition to the attack on Jugargan Pass, a small Italian column marching from Zeila was reported to have reached Mukhajwyah, 100 miles from Berbera. The first Italian attack gained some ground when a British platoon was finaked and had to retire. The British then launched a series of counterattacks, with hand-to-hand fighting over broken ground, and recovered their position. Military sources emphasized that the Italian attacks were made on a wide front against forces numerically inferior.

Sea Fight at Dawn

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—British motor torpedo boats fought a series of actions with larger enemy surface craft during the darkness of early yesterday, the Admiralty announced. The British boats, speeding at 30 knots, sighted two small enemy ships 100 yards away. One of the British craft immediately rammed one of the enemy, while another British boat engaged the other with machine guns and grenades at what was described as "almost point-blank range."

The story is told in the communiqué as follows:

"In the early hours of the morning some of our motor torpedo boats made contact with enemy light forces. The enemy, when sighted, were only about 100 yards from our motor torpedo boats, which were travelling at about 30 knots. They were two small ships.

"One of our motor torpedoboats, thinking that the enemy ahead was an E-boat (motor torpedo launch) and being too close to take other action, rammed the enemy. The enemy ships were, however, larger than E-boats and this motor torpedo boat suffered some damage to her bows.

"Another of our motor torpedo boats passed between the two enemy ships and engaged them with machine-gun fire and grenades at almost point-blank range. It is considered that this fire took considerable effect.

"The enemy's return fire was ineffective.

"A third of our motor torpedo boats passed beyond these two enemy ships and sighted two larger vessels. These she engaged with machine-gun fire at very close range.

Later, one of our motor torpedo boats had two running fights with an enemy E-boat.

"It was too dark to ascertain what damage was inflicted on the enemy during these fights.

"After this action some of our torpedo boats were attacked by a German aircraft from a height of 500 feet. A hot and accurate fire was opened by our motor torpedo boats and, when last seen, the aircraft was on fire and losing height rapidly.

"No casualties were suffered by the British forces in any of these engagements, and none of our motor torpedo boats suffered any damage apart from the damage sustained by one boat through ramming. This boat also returned safely."

Child Evacuee To Seek Ships From Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer, Mrs. Auguste Richard, co-chairmen, and other members of the Women's Mercy Ships Committee, left New York for Washington today to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to plead for relaxation of the Neutrality Act to permit American vessels to go to Great Britain to remove European children from the war zone.

With them went Josephine Allfrey, nine-year-old daughter of a London airplane designer, one of the six English children Mrs. Pulsifer is caring for. Josephine, Mrs. Pulsifer said, is typical of all children, regardless of nationality, who are in danger. She will speak before the Senate Committee to plead that American vessels be sent as quickly as possible to evacuate the children.

Josephine said she was looking forward to asking members of the Senate Committee to allow English children to come to America so that they may be safe. She told reporters of the fright she experienced last fall in Scotland each time an airplane passed over at night.

"I pulled the covers over my head, for I was very scared," she said. "Philip (her brother) didn't understand and he wasn't scared.

"Airplanes fly over Maine, but nobody is afraid of them. They are American planes."

At the same time the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of 215 Fourth Avenue, announced that Harold Stanley, President of Morgan, Stanley and Company, had accepted the chairmanship of the campaign to raise $1,500,000 in the New York area to finance the Committee's program to care for children evacuated from Europe. Mr. Stanley formerly was a partner of J. P. Morgan and Co., and before that a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The Committee said it was the first time Mr. Stanley had taken the chairmanship of any fund-raising campaign.

Texas G.O.P. Likes Democrat's Views

BEAUMONT, Texas., Aug. 14 (AP)—The State Republican convention heard Texas's Democratic Commissioner of Agriculture, J. E. McDonald, discuss farm problems yesterday, then nominated candidates for all state offices except his.

Mr. McDonald recently aroused a storm in state Democratic circles by visiting Wendell L. Willkie at Colorado Springs.

The committe on nominations recommended that no opponent to Mr. McDonald be named, asserting the party was in accord with his agricultural program—a domestic allotment marketing plan.

George C. Hopkins, Dallas businessman, was chosen to oppose Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, recently renominated for a second term. George I. Shannon of Amarillo was named to run against Senator Tom Connally.

The convention criticized the New Deal and pledged unfaltering support to Mr. Willkie.

In his address to the convention, Mr. McDonald said he was not interested in politics and asserted the invitation to a Democrat to speak was evidence that the people were returning to pioneer democratic principles by putting a problem which vitally concerns the happiness and prosperity of America above partisanism.

Mexico Presses Work Against Disloyalty

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 14 —The Mexican Attorney General's office has almost doubled its staff of secret agents in its campaign against "subversive activity" either by foreigners or Mexican elements, it was reported today.

Operatives have been sent to all ports and important frontier points on the United States and Guatemala boundaries, it was said.

The country has been divided into several zones, each with its squad of agents equipped with portable radios to hunt secret broadcasting stations while keeping political groups under surveillance.

More Asiatics Working In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The proportion of Asiatics in the industry of British Columbia, where the Asiatic population of Canada is concentrated, has been increasing slowly of late. Official figures issued by the Provincial Government here show 8,820 Asiatics employed or 7.34 per cent of the total pay roll. This figure represents an increase of .24 per cent in the last year.

Historic Guns Ordered Melted

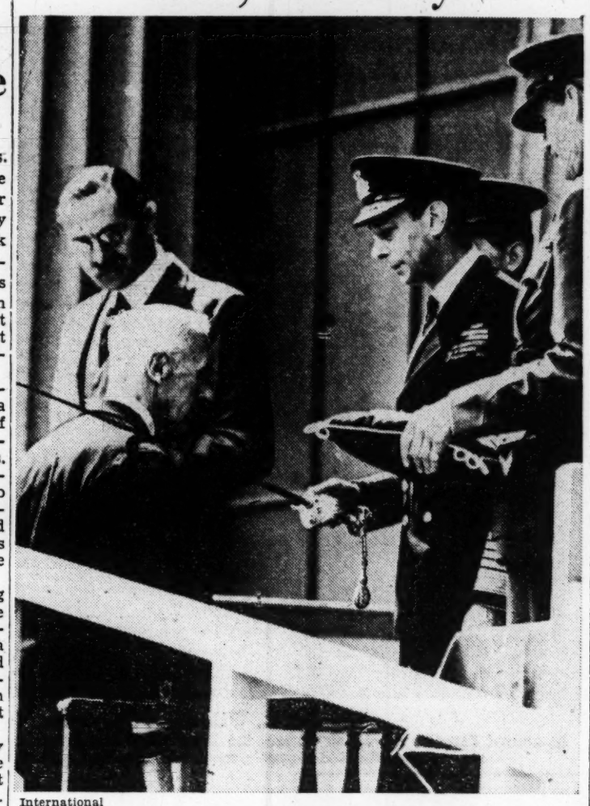
By the Associated Press

Falmouth, England, Aug. 14

Decreeing that "we don't need mementoes to remind us of Britain's glorious past," the Town Council ordered the guns of the frigate Bellerophon, on which Napoleon surrendered after Waterloo, melted for military scrap iron.

The Bellerophon, launched in 1736, escorted Lord Nelson's body home after Trafalgar, where he was wounded fatally.

'Arise, Sir Henry!'



International

King George Knighting Admiral

Admiral Henry Cooke becoming a Knight of the British Empire in investiture at Buckingham Palace to decorate war heroes.

New Zealand Offers Haven In Return for Quake Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPIER, New Zealand—Grateful for what was done for them in the days following the earthquake disaster in New Zealand in 1931, Napier and Hastings, the two cities then razed to the ground have taken the initiative in providing sanctuary for Britain's children under a scheme of wartime evacuation.

"As a gesture of appreciation for what was done for this district in evacuating women and children following our earthquake in 1931, a scheme has been devised in Hawke's Bay with the object of bringing to New Zealand 25,000 homeless or orphaned children from Britain," declared Mayor T. W. Hercock, of Napier, in a telegram he dispatched to mayors of 50 other towns and cities in New Zealand asking for their support for his scheme.

All replied promising help, and a petition was drawn up and sent to the Government which has now agreed to offer hospitality and, where necessary, permanent adoption in individual homes to British children from England. They are expected to arrive in a month or two.

The Hawke's Bay Province, on the East Coast of the North Island of the southernmost Dominion of the British Empire—over 11,000 miles by sea from England—was the center of that Dominion's worst earthquake disaster in February, 1931, when the two cities of Hastings and Napier were leveled.

5,000 Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Plans have been completed for the reception by Australia of 5,000 children from British areas, and for their maintenance in private homes for the duration of the war. Offers of homes had been made for four times that number.

As a result of a conference between representatives of the Federal and State Governments, arrangements have been made for the State Governments, through their child welfare departments, to undertake on behalf of the Federal Government, placement and after-care of the children. Committees have been set up in each state to exercise functions determined by the state governments and to utilize every possible kind of voluntary organization.

Proposals from charitable institutions that they should look after the children were rejected in favor of a scheme whereby the children will be absorbed in private homes.

Another suggestion rejected was that the children should be "kept to their classes," so that they would not be "dissatisfied when they return to their original class of society after being in the homes of well-to-do foster-parents."

The New South Wales Minister of Education, David Drummond, said that a plan embodying class distinctions must be discouraged.

The 5,000 children are to be distributed among the six Australian states in the proportion of the populations of those states.

Combat Supply Of Tanks Near

FORT KNOX, Ky., Aug. 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commander of the Army's first two armored divisions, said he was convinced sufficient equipment would be available by October to place the units on a combat-strength basis.

Just back from a tour of eastern and midwestern arms plants, General Chaffee added that he believed the divisions, which compose the recently-established first armored corps, would be equipped completely by next spring.

"The light tanks and other equipment are coming along fairly smoothly already, and two railroad equipment firms and an automobile manufacturer are preparing to start production on medium tanks," he said.

The first division is at Fort Knox, home of the first mechanized cavalry in the country—the Seventh Brigade. The second division is at Fort Benning, Ga.

Hart Reaches Shanghai on Submarine

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived by submarine today from Tsingtao and immediately conferred with Col. Dewitt Peck of the 4th U. S. Marines regarding a foreign defense council meeting tomorrow at which Colonel Peck is expected to oppose Japanese demands for control of the British sector in the International Settlement.

Some observers believed the meeting might result in a compromise whereby the American marines would take over certain important downtown areas from the British, who are withdrawing their troops from China, while the Japanese would take over British sectors north of Soochow Creek and along extra-Settlement roads in the so-called "badlands" district.

Marine officials said they were unable to confirm reports that Colonel Peck already had made such a proposal at a meeting Monday attended by British and Italian officers and a French observer.

One Area Occupied

The Japanese already have moved into one extra-settlement road, where their gendarmes are patrolling in front of a large gambling establishment formerly protected by police of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime.

Admiral Hart was not expected to attend the meeting of foreign defense chiefs tomorrow.

Previous reports had said he would attend and preside as the highest ranking officer in the foreign sector, but it was explained after his arrival that his presence at the meeting would not be in order inasmuch as he is not a regular member of the Council.

This means that Rear-Admiral Moriji Takeda, Commander of the Japanese naval garrison in Shanghai, will preside as senior officer.

Admiral Hart's presence here nevertheless was viewed as greatly strengthening the American stand on reassignment of the British defense zone, and those who opposed handing to over to the Japanese hoped he might be able to block such a move.

Japanese officials have expressed a hope that the United States might follow Britain's lead by withdrawing the marines now stationed in Shanghai.

Opposed by Chinese Puppet

Spokesmen for the Japanese-controlled Chinese administration at Nanking have said they would not countenance transfer of the British sector to American troops.

British troops withdrew yesterday from Peiping, leaving that city without British forces for the first time in 40 years. The contingent of two officers and 30 men went to Tientsin.

Tang Leang-li, official spokesman for the Japanese-controlled Chinese administration at Nanking, echoed the Japanese military when he expressed the hope that the United States would follow Britain's example by withdrawing the fourth marine regiment stationed here.

"The Chinese won't tolerate" the transfer of the British sector to American troops, he said.

Indo-China Acts

VICHY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, Acting Governor-General of French Indo-China, was reported yesterday to have taken "necessary measures" to face any situation arising from concentration of Japanese troops on the Indo-Chinese frontier.

Dispatches to this effect, under a foreign dateline, appeared in the censored French evening press. The dispatches said that Admiral Decoux took the action "in full accord" with the Vichy Government.

The unspecified measures were described as necessary "to face an eventual aggravation of the situation."

[Shanghai dispatches have said that Japanese demands on French Indo-China include right-of-way for Japanese troops to operate through Indo-China against the Chinese Province of Yunnan and both Japanese land and naval forces were said to be ready for invasion of Indo-China if the privilege were refused.]

Power Is Sought To Seize Tools

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Col. Harry K. Rutherford, Chief Procurement Planning Officer of the War Department, urged the House Military Committee to approve legislation authorizing the President to requisition embargoed machine tools.

Because of the recently imposed presidential restriction on exports, Colonel Rutherford said, many such tools prepared for shipment abroad were "bogged down" either at seaports or in the hands of manufacturers.

Legislation, introduced, would authorize the President, in the interest of national defense, "to requisition and take over" at a price determined by the President any military equipment, munitions, machinery, tools, materials or supplies the exportation of which was prohibited by the proclamations under the Neutrality Act.

Leather Workers' Pay To Be 40-Cent Base

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Wage Hour Administration has ordered the leather manufacturing industry to pay its workers at least 40 cents an hour, effective Sept. 16.

The minimum, which the Board said would increase the wages of more than 2,700 persons, was recommended by an industry committee.

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Reds Watch Germans In Balkan Domains

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 14—While official spokesmen in Moscow continued to assure the world that the most complete harmony reigns in Soviet-German relations the Third International intensifies the struggle against the Third Reich in the Balkans.

At the same time, through their secret service, the Soviets, are watching with unrelaxing vigilance for signs of German moves against them.

Within the last few days manifestoes signed by the various local Communist Parties with almost identical texts adapted to local conditions have appeared in the various Balkan countries.

A manifesto signed by the Bulgarian Communist Party and now being secretly circulated in Sofia begins with a violent attack on the present Bulgarian Government under Premier Bogdan Philoff.

Charge of Exploitation Made

In the words of the manifesto, "This regime of Fascist dictatorship and intensified political exploitation pretends to want peace, but inclines more and more to the opposite policy of entering war on the side of the Berlin-Rome Axis." The Southern Slav peoples, states the manifesto, "fix their hopes on their great Slav brother and the Bulgarian people also see in a rapprochement and collaboration with the U. S. S. R. their sole salvation, their only means of self-preservation, their only guaranty of peace and independence."

But, continues the manifesto, "Dr. Philoff's Government does not want to take this only road which corresponds to the interests and wishes of the Bulgarian people—the road of rapprochement and collaboration with the U. S. S. R."

Trade Pact 'Sabotaged'

The trade agreement with the U. S. S. R., declares the manifesto, "is sabotaged in every possible way," and "the Bulgarian Government rejected proposals for a pact of friendship and mutual assistance."

The self-same formula, be it noted, was used in the pacts imposed on the three Baltic countries last autumn. This spring these States were invaded on the pretext that they had sabotaged the pacts.

"Instead of support from the neutral and nonimperialist U. S. S. R.," concludes the manifesto. the Bulgarian Government seeks an alliance with imperialists of belligerent Germany. This is the path of national disaster whose terrible consequences are already proved by the fate of a series of small nations."

The Communist Party declares that its "independent policy will unite all to work for the following aims: first, preservation of peace and neutrality against any attempt to violate them by the British or by the Axis powers; second, rejection of any help from belligerent countries under any form.

Italian Imperialism Hit

The manifesto concludes with a warning to Bulgarians and Macedonians not to look toward Italian imperialism to liberate the parts of Macedonia under Greek and Yugoslav rule which "would be self-deception and criminal lunacy," and advocates Macedonian autonomy under Soviet influence as the only solution of the Macedonian question.

The manifesto, for the sake of maintaining the appearance of neutrality, also attacks those who "want to harness Bulgaria to the chariot of imperialism." In view of England's present elimination from the Balkans this has purely academic significance, and the real impact of the manifesto is directed against Germany and against its Italian satellite.

In Transylvania as in Macedonia the Soviet solution for territorial disputes is autonomy under Soviet influence.

Jones Urges Trade Subsidies

Continued from Page 1

vested in long-term, wealth producing projects.

Wait Word on New Bank

Meanwhile, Pan American officials here are still waiting for Mr. Jones to take some action on sending to Congress the enabling legislation in connection with the Inter-American Bank, whose covenant Secretary of State Cordell Hull signed last May.

Although the Administration signified its approval of the Inter-American Bank project, Congress has yet to act upon it and the State Department has referred all queries as to its status to Mr. Jones, who has not yet sent the enabling bill to the Capitol. There is a report that Mr. Jones is awaiting action on the Export-Import Bank addition in the hope of coordinating the activities of the two banks at a later date.

The Inter-American Bank provides that each Pan-American nation which elects to participate, will subscribe to a certain number of bonds computed on the ratio of its foreign trade. At the last count, six Pan-American nations had either joined the Bank or had signified their intention of doing so.

Air Crescendo

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—"This is in fact the beginning of Blitzkrieg," The Times of London commented today on the increasing intensity of the German air raids on Britain.

"The assault upon Great Britain is working to a crescendo on very much the same lines as in previous campaigns, beginning with the attack upon Poland. The tactic is to batter the defensive system with cumulative violence from the air.

"If the project of invasion is still seriously entertained . . . all this is obviously preparation for a landing. On that assumption, the air attack must be expected to increase still further in severity; and the climax may well be close at hand, for the season is far advanced."

Germans Bomb Inland Britain In New Tactics

Continued from Page 1

favorable conditions. The same cannot be said with equal confidence about certain larger aspects of the war.

East African Situation

In East Africa, the situation is indecisive as yet, but not particularly encouraging. The Italian advance in British Somaliland has received a temporary check at the mountain passes surrounding the vital port of Berbera, but whether the British have on the field sufficient forces—and above all sufficiently well-equipped, motorized forces supported by heavy artillery and planes—to hold out for long is doubtful. The same question must be asked in regard to Egypt if and when the Italians attack from Libya.

In the Far East, which is more and more taking on the aspect of a distant battlefield of Europe's conflict, the outlook is increasingly grave. Withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai is a tactical and diplomatic move not in itself particularly important. If, as is hoped here, it results in the United States taking over the policing job vacated by the British, it may even have proved an indirect advance.

Serious Threats in Orient

The Indo-Chinese problem, however, is another matter entirely. If, as appears, the Pétain Government, under heavy German pressure, has instructed French authorities in Indo-China to come to terms with the Japanes, it is to be feared that Tokyo will have succeeded in inserting the thin edge of the wedge in an area where their penetration would be the gravest possible threat, both to British Malaya and the vital base, Singapore, and eventually to the Netherlands Indies and India itself.

Thus it is more and more apparent that, just as Britain urgently needs American aid in form of planes and guns, and above all destroyers, in the swiftly developing battle for the British Isles, so in the Pacific American diplomatic and naval support in holding Japan in check becomes daily more essential if the democratic line of defense is to be held against a grave "break-through" in the Far East.

Blitzkrieg on Britain

Meanwhile the intensity of the past five days' fighting indicates that in the air at any rate the Blitzkrieg of Britain has begun.

Whether actual invasion is under way is uncertain, but reports coming from Germany through neutral countries appear to indicate that if the zero hour for the Nazi's long-heralded attempt to invade Britain is to strike at all this year, it will strike soon.

The British people, however, are carrying on their daily duties with a characteristic British combination of casual grimness and quiet humor.

But the significance of these victories must not be exaggerated. The German mass attacks of yesterday and the preceding days were more than mere raids; but they were not yet the massed attack by thousands of planes which may well herald the Nazis' actual "all-out" effort to defeat Britain from the air.

Their calm faith comes from deep-rooted confidence in the Scriptural assurance, "the battle is not yours, but God's."

Fighting in Great Cause

There has been a distinct stiffening in the manner in which the men of the Royal Air Force are fighting. There is less tendency to talk of their activities as an unpleasant, but exhilarating sport. They, like the men of the Army and Navy, show a keen awareness of the great cause for which they are fighting.

They have the kind of morale which the French armies obviously lacked, and the absence of which was largely responsible for France's collapse.

Not quite so certain is the question whether the British authorities have been able to remedy the inferiority in material such as tanks, armored cars and artillery which contributed so greatly to the defeat of the French and the retreat of the British in Flanders.

Loyalty in Air Plants

However the last two months have been well employed. Production in most, if not all, war industries has been on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week.

I have just seen a big aircraft factory where despite the loss of several score hours due to air raids, the output has actually increased because of the way in which the workers by working extra hours, have insisted that there be no decline in production. Whether the gaps in Britain's equipment, due to loss of time in the preceding months, have been fully filled remains to be seen.

'The Battle's On'

Wide World

Wendell L. Willkie at Cheyenne, Wyoming

At annual Frontier Days Celebration, the Republican Presidential candidate rode in an old-time Victoria, watched the Rodeo events, met people and had a glorious time into the bargain.

Greece Pawn In Italians' Balkan Aims

Continued from Page 1

at its back to resolve any overlapping of claims at the right time. Meanwhile, the future of Yugoslavia, closer to Germany both geographically and economically, remains less certain.

First phases this program are now being ardently proclaimed by the Fascist press. Emphasis shifted yesterday and today from alleged assassination — the responsibility for which is denied by Greece—to much larger issues.

The Greek Government is being accused of thinly veiled sympathies to the British cause, as well as a long list of recent injuries against Albanians. It is suggested that unless there is a change of attitude, the British Navy might one day be using Greek ports as naval bases, and threaten the entrance to the Adriatic with guns trained on the Greek coastline.

War Unlikely Now

Nevertheless, war with Greece does not appear to be in immediate prospect. Germany has invoked all its military prestige to keep the Balkan area quiet while attacks on Britain pile up. German desires have commanding weight here. It is also felt here that it is better to leave Russia alone until after the Battle of Britain. This is provided Russia does not make further unexpected moves. And in the latter case, Italy will at least have made its bid for consideration when final settlement is made, presumably under Axis dictation.

Moreover, the interests of Turkey are vitally affected by any extension of influence to the Straits, and any change in the balance of naval power in the Aegean. Turkey cannot with calm see Italy add Salonika to its existing naval base in the Dodecanese Islands, and possibly in addition control Greek politics. There's something for Italy to lose and nothing to gain at present by provoking Turkey, just when the all-important campaign against Egypt is in its preliminary stages.

Finally, all available evidence goes to show that Italy has thrown its military weight heavily toward Egypt rather than in other directions for the present.

It would appear, therefore, that the Fascist press is now opening up a campaign of pressure which may be protracted.

Good Propaganda

There is indeed evidence that the Daut Hoggia incident lay on the diplomatic table for many days before a decision was taken to exploit it. The actual incident is said by the Greeks to have taken place three weeks ago, and meanwhile Athens claims to have officially stated its willingness to turn over the accused men to Italy. Whatever the validity of this claim, which is ignored or denied here, it is said authoritatively that the Italian Governor General for Albania was vacationing in Northern Italy when the row began, and it took some time locating him. It appears that the sanguinary and lurid story was such admirable raw material for the propaganda mill, however, that it scarcely could be passed over, and now it is being elaborated with the familiar Axis technique.

The majority of seasoned observers here think it is very likely that Italy will make formal demands on Greece for cession of territory. The campaign could then develop as military strategy and the course of war elsewhere permit. As for technical claims and counterclaims to lower Balkan territory, it can only be said that they overlap so far that any nation can select claims to suit its needs from the complex history of the Balkans. Italy for its part is strongly motivated by the Corfu incident. Fascists took this strategic island in 1923 after a similar boundary incident, but British diplomacy managed to force Italian withdrawal.

Willkie Agrees New Deal Pins Success on 'Bossism'

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 14 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie nodded agreement as Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, told a press conference yesterday:

"President Roosevelt's re-election depends to a great extent upon how many fraudulent votes can be cast by the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago, the Hague machine in Jersey City and Boss Flynn's machine in the Bronx.

"I believe it is the policy of the Administration to rely on these machines to cast as many fraudulent votes as possible."

Mr. Willkie, the Republicans' 1940 nominee, said he agreed thoroughly. Mr. Landon was his guest.

One reporter asked whether voters were not "confused over the contrast between the Administration's idealism and its machine politics," and Mr. Willkie interjected:

"They are about as confused, Alf, as they are about whether the President was drafted at Chicago."

Mr. Landon nodded assent.

Polishes Acceptance Speech

Mr. Willkie settled down today to complete the acceptance address he will deliver Saturday in his home town, Elwood, Ind. Although the address virtually was finished last night, Mr. Willkie said he wanted to make a few minor revisions before sending it to the printer.

A major section of the speech is expected to deal with military conscription. While rumors have circulated here that the nominee favors the idea, there has been no word from him.

The Republican nominee, after talking with Mr. Landon, told his press conference that approximately $640,000 collected by the Democratic National Committee for advertising in campaign books should be returned to corporations.

Unless the money is returned at once, Mr. Willkie added in a statement, corporations should demand recovery of the money and bring suit to get it if it is not repaid.

"I will keep after this thing until they pay back this money," Mr. Willkie asserted. "The collections this year were not only a violation of the Hatch Law but previous collections have been a direct violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

"It is one of the most sinister things that could happen. That it should not be done is just a matter of plain, common honesty."

To Speak at Kansas City

Mr. Willkie, who will fly to Indianapolis tomorrow and then go to Mrs. Willkie's home at Rushville, Ind., arranged to stop en route at Kansas City. The candidate was expected to make a brief address there.

Mr. Willkie asked reporters yesterday "to look at the picture on the question of machine politics" and then added that President Roosevelt had chosen as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Edward J. Flynn, whom the Republican nominee calls "Boss of the Bronx."

Saying he had picked Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, Mr. Willkie continued:

"During the course of this campaign I want the two candidates for President to be judged by what we respectively say—by what we each do and with whom we associate and consult and who we ask to perform for us.

"And I call that comparison on the first association—Joe Martin against Boss Flynn."

Mr. Landon advised Mr. Willkie he believed there was a general trend toward him in the corn-belt area.

Italy Hints Call for Corfu And Entire Adriatic Coast

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Il Popolo di Roma hinted today that the Greek island of Corfu and the entire Adriatic coast might be claimed by Italy as a sequel to the dispute between Greece and Italy over the alleged slaying of an Albanian "patriot."

"Italy restored to Albania that civilization which the entire Adriatic coast and the island of Corfu knew in past centuries through the activity of the Republic of Venice, of whose splendor traces still exist," the newspaper said.

"All this sector stretching from the Adriatic to the Black Sea enters the picture of the construction of a new Europe.

"It is evident that Albania must have justice and it is natural that Italy should therefore unfasten the chains which burdened the Albanian people for many years."

Only yesterday Italian spokesmen accused Greece of having territorial designs on Albania, which Italy annexed after its invasion in 1939.

The press campaign against Greece was marked today by these developments:

Stefani, official Italian News Agency, reported in a dispatch from Tirana that "acts of violence against Albanians show no sign of diminishing" in Greeece. [Greece has denied any responsibility for the Albanian's slaving.]

The newspaper Il Messaggero asserted that restoration of Albanian territorial integrity "must be satisfied in the shortest possible time."

Stefani's Tirana dispatch alleged that a number of Albanians had been arrested in Northern Greece and "dragged in chains" to prison.

It quoted that Tirana newspaper Tomori as saying the time had come "to make Athens understand the game has gone on too long."

Il Popolo di Roma's reference to the entire Adriatic coast embraced Dalmatia in Yugoslavia, which Italy failed to receive after the World War though it claimed it had been promised by the secret treaty of 1915 under which it became an ally of Britain and France in the World War.

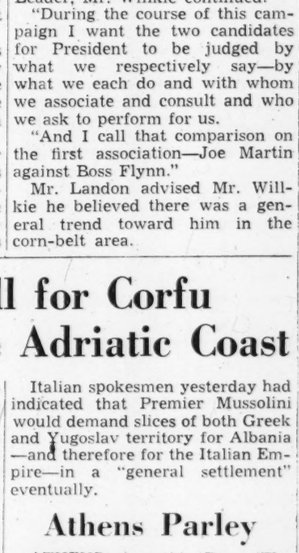
Italian spokesmen yesterday had indicated that Premier Mussolini would demand slices of both Greek and Yugoslav territory for Albania—and therefore for the Italian Empire—in a "general settlement" eventually.

Athens Parley

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (AP) — The German Minister again visited Premier Gen. John Metaxas today as Greek public feeling ran high over apparent efforts of the Rome-Berlin Axis to force this country to renounce its guaranty of independence from Britain.

After the conference General Metaxas met for two hours with leading Government officials to determine his course, although diplomatic circles reported yesterday that Axis "suggestions" so far had been rejected.

In War Zone



Wide World

The Island of Corfu

Italy is reported to have eye on Greek possession.

Willkie and His Vacation It Seems Are Soon Parted

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—This is a story of a typical day in the life of a nonstop Presidential candidate.

A typical day, yes, but an untypical candidate, for Wendell L. Willkie, having accepted the nomination from the Republican Party, apparently thinks that something should be done about getting elected, and continuously.

He makes his own "training" rules and breaks them with such sustained gusto that the newspaper correspondents here have had to organize an 18-hour watch just to make sure that Mr. Willkie doesn't dash out unnoticed to some unscheduled speech or slip away on some unexpected mission all because the main work of the day is done and the nominee is looking around for a little more to do.

Now, before we take a look at an authentic cross-section of Mr. Willkie's political regimen, it should be put into the record that this man doesn't know what the word vacation means. He amiably and innocently deceived reporters into dreaming that they were coming to Colorado for a little relaxation with long hours of tennis, golf, swimming, shuffle board, badminton and bridge, punctuated by a few minutes of leisurely journalistic composition in the cool of the long Rocky Mountain evenings.

The Big Parade Starts

It was not to be. We had hardly opened our bags the first night and got off cheerful but apologetic messages to our editors explaining that there would be little news for the next few days when the nominee recouped from the exciting hours at Philadelphia, when a familiar chant began to resound to the rafters of the Broadmoor ballroom. "We Want Willkie! We Want Willkie!" came the cry from several hundred school teachers representing a dozen different States who were visting here in a one-night vacation-tour stop-over.

The decorous educators boisterously insistent, were not to be denied. Paul Borchert, the hotel manager, went timidly to the sixth floor to plead with Mr. Willkie to help him restore order by appearing for just a second. Would he mind? Would he do it just this once? Would he. . . .

PLEAD with Mr. Willkie to do a spot of campaigning! Like pleading with a normal boy to eat his ice cream or a movie star to pose for a picture. He was out of the room before Mrs. Willkie could get him to comb his hair. The candidate had hit the trail. The vacation was over.

Over? It Was Never Begun

The vacation was over? Truthfully, the vacation which Mr. Willkie came here to take has never begun and the campaign which wasn't to begin was under way the day he arrived and isn't going to stop until the night before the election in November. Mr. Willkie doesn't want rest. He resists it. He apparently doesn't need rest and doesn't understand why everybody else should be so interested in it for him. He thrives on action.

And action he is getting. Here is an actual day's schedule and by no means an unusual one:

7 to 7:30—Up, bathed, shaved and dressed, wearing same necktie he has had on for nine of past 11 days. Having got him to get a haircut after seven weeks, Mrs. Willkie is about to take on the necktie problem.

7:30 to 8—Quick dip in the hotel's indoor pool. Photographers materialize out of the corners of the tiling and take a few dozen pictures.

8 to 8:30—Breakfast of chilled melon, scrambled eggs, bacon and soft rolls, nearly all of which, apart from the melon, the reporters find uneaten when they gather in Mr. Willkie's rooms later in the morning.

Talks to Manager

8:30 to 9:30 — Long-distance telephone calls from Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, campaign manager; Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota; Samuel Pryor, National Committeeman from Connecticut; Franklin Waltman, Publicity Director of the Republican National Committee, and Lewis E. Douglas, head of the new Willkie Democratic movement.

9:30 to 10—Unscheduled visits from high school friends from Elwood and Rushville, Ind.

10 to 10:30—Press conference. Gives names of more Democrats who have announced their support and says off-the-record that a little trip into New Mexico and Texas is vaguely under consideration. Enough said. A Willkie hint means pack the bags.

10:30 to 12—Representatives Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who nominated Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia, arrives by plane to settle details of notification ceremonies at Elwood and to discuss campaign plans.

12 to 2:15—Leaves for Printers' Home in Colorado Springs to inspect cattle and have lunch.

2:15 to 2:45—Poses for photographers and news-reel men listening to Democratic convention over the radio.

At Last the Vacation

2:45 to 3:45—Takes vacation he came here for.

3:45 to 4:15—Drives to Colorado Springs Airport.

4:15 to 4:45—Flies to Denver.

4.45 to 6:30—Drives to Central City, famous gold-mining town of the Sixties and Seventies, with long cavalcade of politicians, reporters and hangers-on. Arriving, he listens to American Legion Band, accepts a handful of pay-dirt from placer-miner, inspects nearby livery stables and poses for photographers.

7 to 8—Guest-of-honor at dinner; says a few words of greeting which correspondents have learned from hard experience are not always few, never rehearsed, rarely innocuous.

8 to 8:10—Makes appearance on balcony of opera house, speaks to crowd, speaks over local radio.

8:10 to 11—Attends opera, "The Bartered Bride," given by cast of Metropolitan Opera singers as part of Central City Play Festival. Receives periodic reports from reporters on how things are going at Chicago, goes out into street to listen to radio during both intermissions.

The Battle's On

11:10 to 11:30 — Holds press conference at next-door hotel, issues three-paragraph statement welcoming Mr. Roosevelt's nomination and leans out of window to shout: "The battle's on!"

11:30 to 2:15—Drives to Denver, flies to Colorado Springs, motors to hotel.

2:15 to ?—Goes to his rooms, reads few chapters from "The Dissenting Opinions of Justice Holmes" before retiring.

There it is, a typical day in the life of a nonstop Presidential candidate. Can you take another one? Suppose we just brief a quick one to show that there's no nonsense in the day just charted. It goes like this:

Up at 5:30, breakfast at 6, drives to airport, flies to Denver, takes train for Cheyenne at 8:15. Aboard train meets and shakes hands with Indians, cowboys, and old-time sheriffs; holds press conference, announcing two appointments to staff and no paid speakers in the campaign; delivers two rear-platform speeches, one at Brighton and another at Greeley, saying so much at each stop that twice the reporters have to write new leads to their running stories.

Can't Keep Good Man Down

Arrives at Cheyenne at 10:50; rides stagecoach through streets; lunches with Wyoming Republican Party leaders; drives to rodeo; rides around arena; sits through entire performance in midst of intermittent showers.

Attends reception at 5; shakes hands with everyone present; attends dinner at Masonic Hall at 6:45; delivers longest and hardest-hitting speech since nomination; goes out on steps to find 5,000 waiting in the streets and does it over again; drives to Cheyenne at 9:40; takes three-hour flight to Salt Lake City; at hotel little after 1, retires at 1:30 so as to be nice and fresh for parade and more of the same the next morning.

When the days are not as laden with traveling as these, Mr. Willkie reads a great deal, literally spends hours on the telephone with calls from every section of the country, accommodates correspondents with valuable background discussion of his ideas, gives freely of his time to the photographers but will not permit artificial poses. If he wins this election, Mr. Willkie will be profoundly happy and profoundly humble, but, whatever the outcome, it is to him the good fight and he is having the time of his life.

Canada's Navy Head Is Elected to House

KINGSTON, Ont. (CP)—Angus MacDonald, Minister of National Defense for Naval Affairs, was elected by Acclamation to the House of Commons Aug. 12 as Liberal member for Kingston.

The Kingston seat was left vacant by the passing on of Norman Rogers, Defense Minister, in an airplane crash in June.

Mr. MacDonald was nominated at a meeting here Friday. At the official nomination meeting, no other candidates appeared so the Naval Minister was declared elected by acclamation.

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The Home Forum

Translation to Evergreen

CONTRAST, the dramatist, composed my arrival in Evergreen, N. Y. The last hours in Washington, packing, telephoning good-bys, changing one's mind, trying not to tread upon Mr. Maploony or his feelings, were accomplished in a gluey heat.

Morning found me in a light overcoat, drinking down mountain air flowing from the spruce-dark heights, while a pensive native guided the mail-stage along a dirt road completely unsullied by traffic.

Nature, it was clear, had determined to keep Evergreen a freehold whatever other castles fell. I was now north of business, north of news, north of conversation even. The sun, nearing mid-morning, was foiled of too much intimacy by the green depths of forest on either side of the road. A silence, heavy with moment and scarcely marred by the sighings of our vehicle, weighed upon the wood and the occasional outjut of mossy granite overhanging. I saw now why college life had seemed merely flippant to Nicholas, who had spent his youth under the raised finger of this olden spell.

* * *

Presently, without warning by clearing or sunny furrow, we emerged from the green solitude into the village, passing square and church and library, school-house and inn and store, to slow up before the post-office. A wren stopped warbling. A setter lifted his head and, I think, nodded. And then I was inside the small building, my eyes confronted by a wall sign:

O Cataline, how long will you abuse our patience?

Clearly Nicholas Pumble's post-office.

Nicholas, tall, weathered, came out of the partitioned rear, looked keenly into my face and said: "So I *can* write a letter!" He had the same wide-set blue eyes, the long face, the handclasp that would pulverize walnuts.

"I didn't stop to wire or telephone; I came. There are five hundred miles of burning bridges behind me, Nicholas."

"Was it much of a wrench?" he asked, and there was that understanding in his voice which so few men have.

"Nobody seems very wise in the head," I said. "One might as well obey the heart."

* * *

"Shakespeare never did answer his own question, did he? 'Tell me where is fancy bred, in the heart or in the head?' And he could have written 'progress' for 'fancy,' if he had been one of our pragmatic columnists. I discover, however, that fortune seems to bless the too-careful mind rather grudgingly. Of course, it's the happy man whose mind and heart point in the same direction." Nicholas paused and looked searchingly at me. "Funny we should be saying this. I was poemizing on this very theme this morning until interrupted. The trouble with the heart is that it takes after Kaley, a neighboring hermit you and I will visit. It is timid, and lazy. It prefers to hive up in the familiar, until finally it even wears the same clothes to bed. It grows afraid that the sun will never find the west, and so stays behind."

"It has been so often misled by the head," I interceded. "As a poet, Nicholas, you must stick up for the heart and say, a bit dogmatically: 'The heart knows best.'"

"Equal rights, say I," Nicholas advanced. 'My poem advocates partnership, in faith. The mind looks at the outmost planet, notices a deviation, says: 'There must be still another planet,' and the heart should say: 'All right, let's go and see.' Or, 'All right; let's try love, really try it.' Or, 'Perhaps the little people haven't had a fair show; let's give it to them.' Or, 'Let's meet these atrocious have-nots half-way and see if they aren't hapless but well-intentioned people just like ourselves.' Or, 'We've been saying for a thousand years that God is our refuge, a very present help in time of trouble. Let's believe it and act on it, and have faith.'"

* * *

"Have you put that in your poem, Nicholas?" I asked, thinking how wonderful it was that he and I could plunge into such a talk without taking the usual conversational census of the unimportant. "I agree with you. Heart and mind, say, come to a stream. There's a bridge across it. The human mind examines it and says: 'It's perfectly sound.' But the heart holds back. It doesn't trust its partner. It holds back. And one feels like crying: 'How stupid!' But the human mind is equally timid. Heart really believes in God and speaks of trusting him. But the human mind is like Lincoln's old lady in the runaway. Remember? Lincoln asked her what she did, and she said: 'I trusted in God till the britchin' broke, and then I didn't know what to do.'—Let's see the poem."

"It isn't a poem yet," Nicholas said. "It hasn't had time to be. But here it is. I'll lock up and we'll go surprise Hannah."

I took the foolscap sheet and read:

COME, FAITH!

Gone are the days that were,
As day has ever gone.
We would not stay the wind
And mind is sure of dawn,
Yet heart still fears the strange.
Why does heart contradict
The calm assuring mind?
Why waken with a start
When change comes to evict
The old, whose way is on?
Mind sits upon a hill
Brave with his telescope,
By nothing far dismayed.
But heart, 'twixt fear and hope.
Heart begs that change be stayed.
O heart, that reasons ill,
Think if there were no change,
And know true terror then!
But heart hangs back until
Mind, too, turns half afraid.

When will these two in me
Comrade each other? When
Will feeling and thought agree?
Growth is the proven good,
Yet ever one voice inside
Cries over and over again
Abide—abide.

Foolish, I say to them both,
Be brave together and go.
Yet always one is loth.
How is the mind to feel?
How is the heart to know?

* * *

I laid the paper down slowly and said: "If you could discipline your heart not to mourn the beauty passing, not to dread the parting with friends, not to shrink from the possible bareness of a no-matter-how-much-more-intelligent future, you might be saying good-by to poetry, too, Nicholas."

"Good-by to what sort of poetry?" he asked. "The old whining kind? Perhaps. But fearlessness is a poem. Broader horizons and 'the reckless choice,' as Frost calls it, mayn't they bear poetry? Love is always a poem. In a future where there is more love, wider and deeper, why not greater poetry? We'll pursue this matter further. Hannah waits, and this is baking day. Hannah is not yet a master logician. Nobody is more impatient with impatience than Hannah; but, if I'm not punctual to the very instant when she is pulling the hot biscuit from the oven, Hannah speaks."

* * *

We were cutting across a field bright with buttercups, but my thought was still busy with the poem. It was ironical that I had fled Washington and the newspapers for the peace of Evergreen, only to be greeted by Nicholas asking me to accept the crash of empires, to embrace the dizzying motion of earthquakes. How contradictory that he, who had also just come from the world and who loved the settledness of these old joys of his, should be so calm; for I knew that, in his case, it was neither stupidity nor isolation nor lack of depth. Then I saw that he did not worry because worry is dullness, is weakness and lack of faith, is treason to the Almighty.

The sun on the buttercups was almost blinding. Presently we turned into a lane shaded by magnificently arching elms, and at its end I saw the old white house, the Pumble homestead, waiting like a welcome.

"Since you're one of us, we'll go round," Nicholas said. "The heart of this home is in the kitchen."

We skirted a shore of ancient box and shrubs and roses and passed an open window. A high and somewhat bony voice spattered from it. Nicholas stopped and looked up. "Trust her!" he said drily. "You haven't been here half an hour and she's smelled you out. It's Bessie Scratcher!"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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A Tibetan Festival

IN ALL TIBET there is no more colorful event than the Annual Feast of Flowers at Kum Bum Gomba.

Kum Bum is one of the largest lamaseries in the country. Normally housing about five thousand lamas, it is located in the extreme northeast corner of ethnological Tibet, just a day's journey from Sining, Moslem capital of the province of Chinghai. . . .

Sprawled along the sides and bottom of a narrow ravine like a great amphitheater, the lamasery is set in the hollow of a range of two-mile-high mountains, backed up by snow-capped peaks of possibly twice that elevation.

The surrounding hillsides were beginning to light up with thousands of tiny fires from the camps of pilgrims who had foregathered from the far corners of Asia for this special occasion. There must have been several hundred thousand people encamped near by, together with their complements of horses, camels, yaks, and even flocks of sheep and cattle which they had brought along for barter and trade—this was a rare opportunity for the exchange of products between peoples from distant places. . . .

A dust cloud raised by the trudging of many thousands of rawhide- and felt-soled boots and unshod hoofs hung over the valley like a pall, casting an eerie halo around the nearly full moon.

Those who had brought their families or had come with friends formed little groups about their campfires, sipping buttered tea and *tsamba*, a kneaded dough made of butter, tea and roasted barley flour, or huddled in their great sheepskin cloaks which were garments by day, belted at the waistline, and became sleeping bags at night merely by loosening the girdle. And all about lay gray forms in isolated heaps or in twos and threes, as if they had curled up at the very spot and the very moment that the thought of sleep had come to them.

But the strangest sight of all was that of the succession of the more devout who kept up an endless encircling of the lamasery, measuring their lengths along every foot of its several-miles-long perimeter. This they did by prostrating themselves full length, making a mark as far as the outstretched hands would reach, then getting up, walking to that mark and repeating the prostration. In places there were as many as ten or more abreast, literally thousands of worshipers in that great human ring that moved with such fantastic slowness clockwise around the lamasery.—From "Horizon Hunter," by HARRISON FORMAN. (New York: McBride.)

Still a Rudimentary Language

CHINA, WHOSE INERTIA is being aroused by foreign "pinpricks," is the land of arrested developments and consequently its writing has remained for probably two thousand years at a rudimentary stage, furnishing an interesting lesson on the early processes of advance, after the disuse of knotted cords, from the *Ku-wân*, or "ancient pictures," to the *Ling-shing*, or "pictures without sounds." The language has never got beyond the monosyllabic stage; it has no terminations to denote number, case, tense, mood, or person, the same word without change of form being used as a noun, verb, or other "part of speech," so that a sentence can be construed only by the place of the several words composing it. As Dr. Marsham tersely puts it, "the whole of Chinese grammar depends upon position." For example, while the root-meaning of *ta* is "being great," it may, as a noun mean "greatness"; as an adjective, "great"; as a verb, "to be great," or "to make great"; and as an adverb, "greatly." And moreover, not only position, but also tone and gesture, contribute to the interpretation of the spoken language.—From "The Story of the Alphabet," by EDWARD CLODD. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

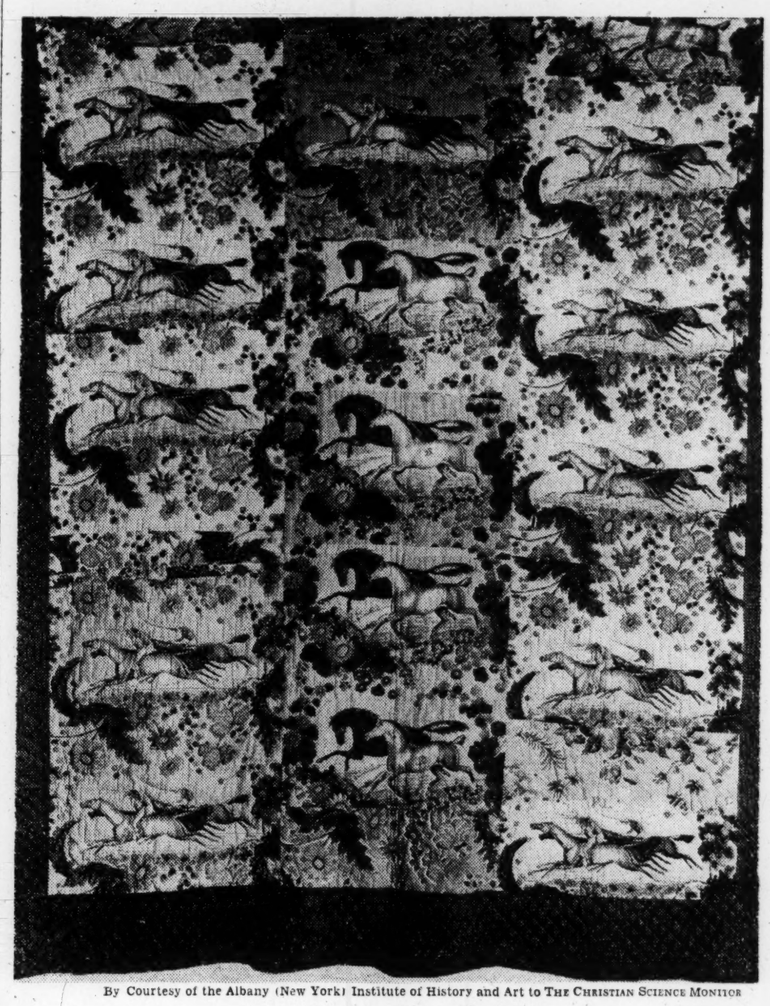
It Must Convey Meaning

WHEN SOMEONE READS ALOUD, whatever his purpose—giving a scripture lesson, offering directions for assembling a vacuum cleaner or a model airplane, sharing a letter or editorial or story, or interpreting literature to an audience—we may expect certain things of him. We may want him to be clear, interesting, charming, to have a fine voice, beautiful diction, a sense of humor, imagination. . . .

All reading aloud, whether of prose or of verse, has the same ultimate purpose: that of capturing and sustaining attention. No matter how good the interpreter's voice, no matter how well he is dressed, no matter how auspicious the occasion, his performance is a poor one if the audience is not interested. . . .

There is no easy road to good interpretation. An audience is not long fooled by a superficial reader, because if he is only glibly forming words, without taking the trouble to analyze either the thought or the mood of what he reads, if he is not himself interested in what he says, or if he is unable to make his audience interested in it, he cannot communicate ideas, and his hearers are inevitably confused or bored. Good interpretation demands five things: a thorough understanding of the meaning of all words, names, allusions, and images; a clear comprehension of the ideas presented; a knowledge of the interrelationships of phrases and the ability to express those interrelationships; and an insight into the attitude of the writer, as well as the skill to express that attitude. . . .

The purpose of any communication is to convey meaning.—From "Reading to Others," by ARGUS TRESIDER. (Chicago: Scott, Foresman.)



By Courtesy of the Albany (New York) Institute of History and Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN AMERICAN CHINTZ QUILT

TEXTILES FIGURED PROMINENTLY in the history of American decorative arts. Cloths used in the household had bright and ornate designs. Here is a very handsome quilt of chintz, the pattern consisting of rows of horses and racers. The chintz was made in Saratoga County, New York, about 1860. It now hangs among other beautiful American objects of decorative art in the Institute of History and Art, in Albany, New York.

Wind-Freight

The questing winds bring varied freight they gleaned
From all the world's unhindered thoroughfare.
Metallic, sentried corn rows, strangely sheened
Lift clanking blades that punctuate the air.
For tops of trees, imperious, casual,
With ebbing, flowing echoes of that tide
The seas knew first; for wild bird's slightest call,
The wind affords a headstrong mount to ride.
It vandalizes gardens, taking scent
And pollen with an autocratic hand,
Until the unpredicted path it went
Yields wealth not all the winds can countermand.
Unresting, night or day, from field or shore,
Insatiate wind adds treasure to her store.

ELINOR LENNEN

Claiming Our God-Given Rights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE AVERAGE MAN leaves no stone unturned to gain possession of something that is legitimately his. But one's sense of possession is apt to vary; likewise, one's manner of approach.

The Christian Scientist recognizes, through his study of the Bible in conjunction with the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, that his primary need is to use spiritual ideas, which achieve far more than mere human planning ever could. He adopts this method, in view of what Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307), where she says, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies," and adds: "And if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love!"

It will be seen from the foregoing that these words of Mrs. Eddy's afford proof that her teaching is founded on the words and works of Christ Jesus, for they convey the thought brought out in Matthew (6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." And Christian Scientists strive to follow this Christly counsel.

Through the wrong handling of money entrusted to another, a student of Christian Science lost what represented many years' savings. She was dismayed when she heard what had occurred. However, she tried to realize that pride, fear, dishonesty, and foolishness had no power to deprive her of what was legitimately hers. She refrained from undue discussion of the matter, and from criticizing or condemning, for she knew that destructive thoughts would not help her. She declared that the real man reflects God's goodness, and that goodness overcomes evil and its seeming effects. A few months went by, but she still expected her claim to be made good. And it was, although it came through an unexpected channel. She was very grateful for this proof that as one entertains right ideas, they rightly adjust human affairs.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." This kingdom is at hand, as Jesus taught. It is the kingdom of loving, unselfish thinking; and to the extent that we let loving, tolerant, just thoughts govern our actions, will supply, peace, joy, serenity, and useful activity increase in fulfillment of the Master's promise, "All these things shall be added unto you."

One who was pondering the question of true possession asked herself, What does God give? She discovered, through Christian Science, that He gives everything that really matters—intelligence, integrity, activity, health, strength, supply, beauty, ability to think and act rightly, alertness, poise, joy, and freedom. What a lot to be grateful for! The joy of such rich possession lies, however, in the fact that we can share it, that it never diminishes, and that one's gain is never another's loss.

"The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord" (Psalms 33:5). This truth understood will eventually break down all material limitations; and everyone will claim the goodness which God bestows, and which Christ Jesus proved in his demonstrations over sin, disease, lack, and hate. God's ideas are active ideas, and they overcome their seeming opposites. Love destroys fear; joy overcomes sorrow; honesty and generosity disarm meanness and subterfuge; purity and meekness inspire confidence and trust; and the understanding of omnipresent Love destroys whatever is unlovely.

Through ignorance of man's true birthright, many are inclined to accept material defects and troubles as inevitable. But Christian Science shows the real man to be perfect and immortal. A mortal is not God's man; he is the supposititious opposite of the real. As one changes the basis of his thinking from the material to the spiritual, from mortal mind to the immortal Mind, "which was also in Christ Jesus," he wakens to the true facts of being and learns that the mortal or material sense must be put off as unreal, untrue; and instead of being depleted, he finds himself happy and able to enjoy his true spiritual heritage.

Paul wrote (Acts 17:25), "He [God] giveth to all life, and breath, and all things." And Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 5), "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him—God giving all and man having all that God gives." All! What a wonderful heritage of good!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese)

That Land Was Summer

By way of water we came to long coast, to summer.
Pebbles were at our feet and on the sand,
The signature of footsteps, a few shells.
There was expectation in that season, the land

And the long uplands were bright, we knew
That season by wind lifting the heavy grass
Into swift waves, the wide shape of the shore
Hanging with laurel and rose, sassafras

Drifted across the light, a fragrance remembered
In other days of childhood, flat against air
A small village leaned down to touch the water.
There was quiet, there was solace there.

Here let us stay, we said, here let us rest
Hearing the wind and the sea's endless hammer
Against the cliff, here let us pause a while
In the wide and burning meadowland of summer.

HAROLD VINAL

Reivindicando os direitos que Deus nos deu

Tradução do artigo soore a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

O HOMEM, ordinariamente, não deixa de revolver uma só pedra para conseguir a posse do que legitimamente lhe pertence. Mas nosso sentido de posse, bem como a maneira de interpretá-lo, está sujeito a variações.

Pelo estudo da Bíblia em conjunto com os escritos de Mary Baker Eddy, o Cientista Cristão reconhece que sua necessidade primordial consiste em utilizar idéias espirituais que, em realização, vão muito além do mero planejar humano. Êle adopta, pois, êste método atendendo ao que Mrs. Eddy escreve em *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos, pg. 307), onde ela diz: "Deus vos dá Suas idéias espirituais e estas, por sua vez, suprem as vossas necessidades diárias", e acrescenta: "E se esperardes, nunca duvidando, tereis a cada momento tudo quanto precisardes. Que gloriosa herança nos foi dada pela compreensão do Amor onipresente!"

Estas palavras de Mrs. Eddy são a evidência de que seu ensinamento é baseado nas palavras e nas obras de Cristo Jesús, porque trazem ao nosso pensamento o preceito que se lê em S. Mateus (6:33), "Mas buscai primeiro o reino de Deus, e a sua justiça, e todas estas coisas vos serão acrescentadas." E os Cientistas Cristãos se empenham por seguir êste conselho Cristão.

Uma estudiosa da Ciência Cristã, tendo confiado dinheiro a outra pessoa que o empregou negligentemente, perdeu o que havia economisado durante muitos anos. Ela ficou desolada quando soube do que sucedera. Todavia, tentou compenetrar-se de que o orgulho, o mêdo, a deshonestidade, a tolice não tinham o poder de privá-la daquilo que legitimamente lhe pertencia. Ela se absteve, pois, de discutir desnecessariamente o assunto, de criticar ou condenar, porquanto sabia que os pensamentos nocivos não poderiam ajudá-la. Começou por declarar que o homem real reflete a bondade de Deus e que a bondade vence o mal.e seus efeitos aparentes. Alguns meses se passaram, mas ela continuava esperando que aquilo a que tinha direito lhe fosse restituido. E assim o foi, muito embora lhe viésse duma fonte inesperada. E ela ficou muito grata por esta prova de que à medida que mantemos idéias integras estas ajustam corretamente os assuntos humanos.

"Mas buscai primeiro o reino de Deus, e a sua justiça." Êste reino está à mão, como ensinava Jesús. É o reino do pensar bondoso e desprendido de si mesmo; e na proporção que permitirmos aos pensamentos bondosos, tolerantes e justos governarem nossas ações, aumentará o suprimento, a paz, a alegria, a serenidade e a atividade proveitosa, em cumprimento à promessa do Mestre, "Todas estas coisas vos serão acrescentadas."

Alguém que estava meditando sôbre o que constitue a verdadeira posse, perguntou a si próprio, Que é que Deus dá? Logo veiu a descobrir pela Ciência Cristã que êle dá tudo o que realmente é importante, ou seja: a inteligência, a integridade, a atividade, a saúde, o vigor, o sustento, a beleza, a habilidade de pensar e agir corretamente, a capacidade de estarmos alerta, o equilíbrio, a alegria, e a liberdade. Quanta coisa para sermos gratos! A alegria que um patrimônio tão rico assim nos dá, consiste, porém, no fato de o podermos repartir, de que êle nunca diminue e que o nosso ganho nunca é perda para ninguém.

"A terra está cheia da bondade do Senhor" (Salmos 33:5). Uma vez que esta verdade seja compreendida, derrubará todas as limitações materiais; e todos invocarão a bondade que Deus nos concede e da qual Cristo Jesús deu prova nas suas demonstrações sôbre o pecado, a doença, a carência e o ódio. As idéias de Deus são idéias ativas e subjugam o que aparentemente lhes é oposto. O Amor destrói o mêdo; a alegria vence a tristeza; a honestidade e a generosidade desarmam a baixeza e o subterfúgio; a pureza e a mansidão inspiram confiança e boa fé; e a compreensão do Amor onipresente destrói tudo quanto não é bondoso.

Em consequência da ignorância acêrca do verdadeiro direito de nascimento do homem, muitos inclinam-se a aceitar como inevitáveis os defeitos e os embaraços materiais. Mas a Ciência Cristã mostra ser o homem real, perfeito e imortal. Um mortal não é o homem criado por Deus, mas sim o oposto hipotético do homem real. Logo que a base de pensamento do homem mortal mudar do material para o espiritual, da mente mortal para a Mente imortal "que havia também em Cristo Jesús" despertará êle para os fatos verdadeiros do ser e aprenderá a descartar-se do sentido mortal e material, por ser êsse irreal e falho de verdade; e em lugar de ficar exhaurido, achar-se-á feliz e capaz de gozar sua verdadeira herança espiritual.

Paulo escreveu (Atos 17:25), "É êle só (Deus) quem dá a todos a vida, e a respiração, e todas as coisas." E Mrs. Eddy diz *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea, pg. 5), "Inteiramente à-parte deste sonho mortal, desta ilusão e engano dos sentidos, vem a Ciência Cristã para revelar o homem como a imagem de Deus, Sua idéia, coexistente com Êle—Deus que dá tudo e o homem que tem tudo quanto Deus dá." Tudo! Que maravilhosa herança do bem!

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1940

'Wayside' Book Heeds Tradition

Hawthorne, Alcott house setting for new work bearing its name; 'old days' are described.

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Aug. 14—One more book comes from the old house, the first in many years. Perhaps it will be the last. It is a book about the old house, whose future hangs in the balance. It is the work of the present owner, Miss Margaret Lothrop, daughter of Margaret Sidney, the last of eleven authors to have lived at "The Wayside," in the historic Lexington Road.

"The Wayside" is not "literature," for Miss Lothrop has made no attempt to follow in the professional footsteps of her famous mother, whose "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew," and 30 to 40 subsequent books for children, brought sweet delight to the nurseries of three generations. She has, in fact, pursued the most untraditional calling of any who have ever made "The Wayside" their home.

From 1915 to 1928 she taught economics and applied sociology at Leland Stanford University. For two years after that she was head of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She then returned to Concord, to the house where she was born, and has ever since kept it open for the benefit of those pilgrims to her native town who are sufficiently interested to seek out the haunts of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Alcott family, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau, and others who have given cultural flavor to a community early distinguished for its part in the Revolutionary War.

Hawthorne's Only House

The book, however, gives much information concerning the everyday lives of Concord's great. "The Wayside," now the only house on the visiting list still in private ownership, is the only one ever possessed by Hawthorne—"Mr." Hawthorne, Miss Lothrop would gently insist.

As we sat the other day in the peaceful library, where the famous author read aloud to his children the Waverley novels, of which he was a great admirer, and his own "Tanglewood Tales," Miss Lothrop recalled how her parents, affectionately patting the dining table which had been Hawthorne's, or his desk or easy chair beside us, would refer to "Mr." Hawthorne, and to "Mr." Alcott who lived at "The Wayside" before him and was one of his circle of friends.

With "Mr." Whittier and "Dr." Holmes Miss Lothrop was actually acquainted, for they were close friends of Margaret Sidney and her publisher-husband, Daniel Lothrop, originator of the firm which has since become Lothrop, Lee and Shepard. "Mr." Whittier, she recalled as we chatted, was a very special friend of hers when she was five or six years old. She would sit on his lap while he told her stories. When she was about ten, while calling with her mother, he gave her a copy of his "Selections." Not finding a chair handy he knelt at a small desk to write their names in the book and, when he had finished, said with a smile, "Well, Margaret, pretty good for an old boy, isn't it?"

Museum Not Favored

She hopes the house will never be a museum, but may remain as it is, warmly alive as she has kept it, practically unchanged since her father and mother, in 1883, bought it from the Hawthorne descendants. It is easy to imagine those happy, though toiling years, after the return from consular duties abroad, when "Our Old Home" and "Septimius Felton" were in progress in the tower study which the writer added to the house.

Although Hawthorne kept careful guard over his time, shunning wasteful social gatherings, there were happy meetings in the parlor, when James T. Fields, A. Bronson Alcott, Ephraim Bull, Longfellow and Emerson would converse with him. Thoreau, too, would join them, and here let me note that the pronunciation of his name by those who knew him was "Thurrow," with the stress on the first syllable, while the name Alcott, in Concord, is pronounced "Awlcut," also accented on the first syllable.

The house has fourteen rooms, eight stairways and seven outside doors. When the Alcotts lived there it had eight doors. A rap on any one of them, if not immediately located, sent the entire family running in all directions.

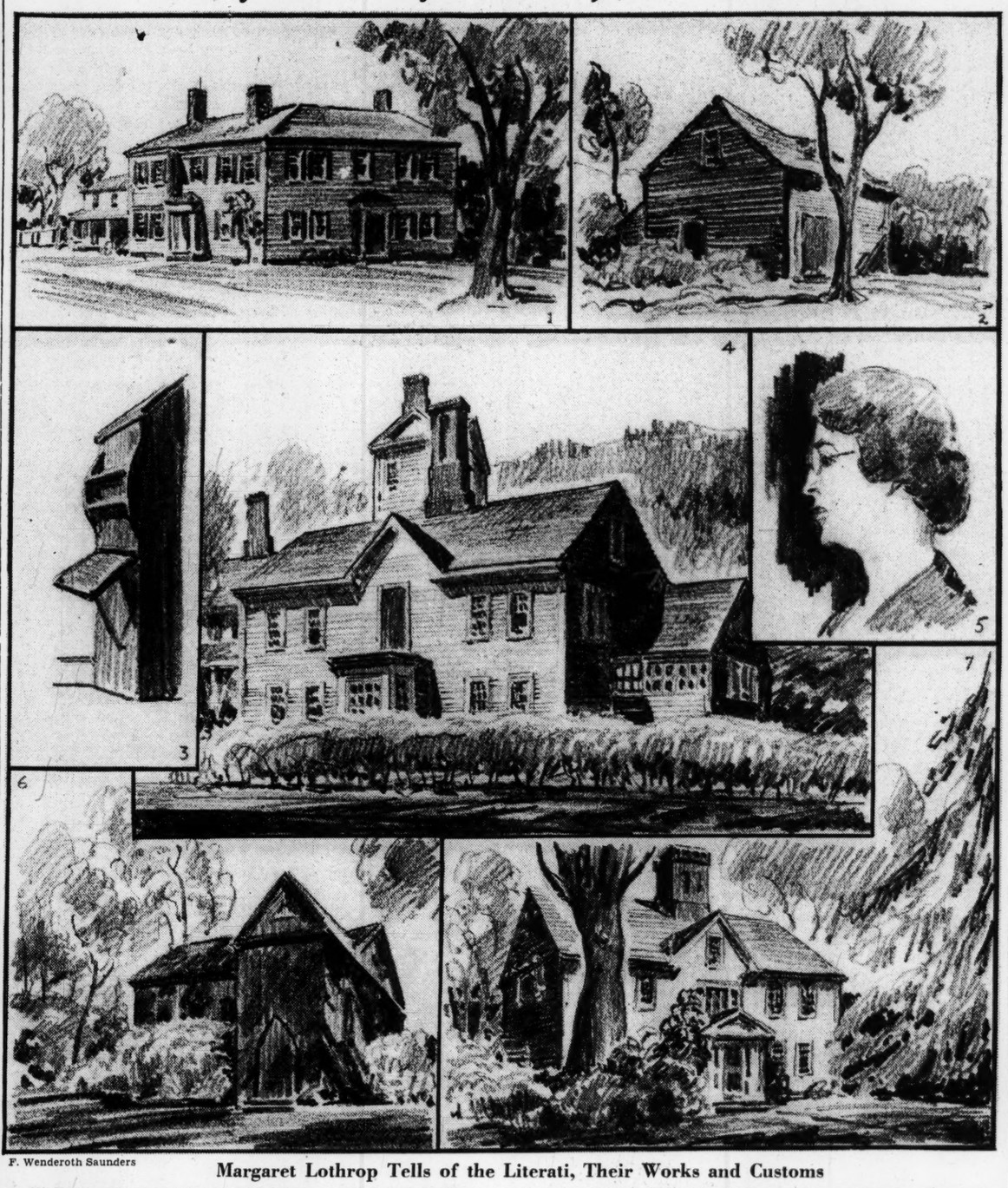
It was Hawthorne who named "The Wayside," explaining that though Alcott had justifiably named it "Hillside," he had "rebaptized it." The name, "The Wayside," he said, "seems to me to possess a moral as well as a descriptive propriety."

As "Hillside," it was the home of the Alcotts and their four daughters from April 1, 1845, to November 17, 1848. While "Orchard House," next door on the left, is always considered the home of "Little Women," and indeed fits the description given as the residence of the March family by Louisa May Alcott, yet the life of the four girls—Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy—must have been patterned largely on life at "Hillside," for it was there that the family lived from the time Louisia May (Jo) was thirteen until she was sixteen years of age. She was twenty-six when they moved to "Orchard House."

"To the girls," writes Miss Lothrop, "the old house, with its big attic, the barn, and the steep hillside at the rear were all special playgrounds. The barn won their particular regard. It served as a wonderful theater in which they could perform the exciting and romantic plays which Louisa wrote either from the fairy stories which they all knew, or from her imaginings about the adventures of cavaliers and their ladies. The hayloft became a particularly advantageous spot from which to lower the bag with the black pudding to rest on the nose of the old witch; or to which Jack the Giant Killer could climb."

It will not be possible for Miss Lothrop to maintain the house much longer, with its hospitable open door, as it now stands inviting the public inside. The best arrangement for it, she feels, would be for some literary society to obtain it and preserve in it the tradition of home life, the atmosphere of being lived in, which it certainly has today.

History Pauses by 'The Wayside' at Concord



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Margaret Lothrop Tells of the Literati, Their Works and Customs

(1) Emerson House at Concord, Mass., home of Ralph Waldo Emerson from 1835 to 1882. (2) Old barn of "The Wayside"—where "the Alcott girls" performed amateur theatricals. (3) Stand-up desk sometimes used by Nathaniel Hawthorne, still to be seen in his tower study at "The Wayside." (4) "The Wayside"—home of Miss Margaret Lothrop and former home of a number of authors, among them Miss Lothrop's mother, Margaret Sidney. Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here, as did Bronson Alcott and his family, including, of course, Louisa May Alcott. Scene of the girlhood years of the Alcott sisters, whose activities are recorded in "Little Women." (5) Miss Lothrop, author of the little book "The Wayside," recently off the press. (6) Bronson Alcott's "School of Philosophy" chapel, on lawn of "Orchard House." (7) "Orchard House," the last Concord home of the Alcott family, used as a setting for "Little Women" by Louisa May Alcott. "Orchard House" is next door to "The Wayside," which was known as "Hillside" to the Alcotts.

Boston Cream Price Advanced 2 Cents

Massachusetts' Milk Control Board today raised the price of heavy cream two cents a half pint in the Boston area and three cents a half pint in the rest of the state.

The Board's action followed a unanimous request by dealers for a rise in price at a meeting in Worcester yesterday. Heavy cream will be delivered for 19 cents in Boston, with the rest of the state paying 20 cents.

Price changes for medium and light grades will be announced later.

State Labor's Stand on Pay Stirs Nation

Massachusetts Group's unwillingness to seek raises seen due to desire to aid defense.

Decision of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor not to make its usual convention plea for an increase in the wages of its members has aroused Nation-wide interest and led to requests for further amplification, it was learned today.

The Federation's decision to omit the boost-wages resolution, customary in times of industrial expansion, was reached at its 55th annual convention here last week.

Sentiment that led to this unusual labor stand was explained as unwillingness to take advantage of the national defense program.

Similarly Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention that organized labor should avoid some legitimate strikes.

The strike issue is foreseen in labor circles as likely to occur in new form as national defense progresses. The Government's expenditure of great sums in industry will naturally increase industrial activity. During rises in production, labor has usually demanded increased wages. If labor should follow its usual procedure, strikes might delay the preparation for defense which the Government is spending freely to hasten.

What policy the Government takes toward profits on defense contracts will of course enter into labor's strike tactics, it is pointed out by observers.

In addition to leaving out of a resolution the reference to higher wages, the convention at the request of its Resolutions Committee also omitted a pledge to extend in this period the American standard of living.

The labor movement in Massachusetts is divided on the issue of conscription, it was confirmed today when leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations forecast action against the draft at a meeting of the State C. I. O. Council here Saturday.

Meantime, various units of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts are beginning to send resolutions to Washington in protest against the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill pending in the Senate.

In contrast last week's State Federation convention voted down an anti-conscription resolution, 269 to 8, disregarding the position of William Green, National President of the A. F. of L.

Action by Massachusetts C. I. O. units was asked for in a letter sent out by Joseph A. Salerno, President, and George F. Markham, Legislative Agent, of the State C. I. O. Council, in which they said:

"Your local union or council is urged to act on the proposed conscription law known as the Burke-Wadsworth bill. William Green for the A. F. of L., John L. Lewis for the C. I. O., and the Railroad Brotherhoods have already expressed their opposition to the Wadsworth bill and to conscription generally."

Floral Newcomer

By a Staff Photographer

Rosa Van Lima 'Glad'

Mrs. Donald B. Walden of Needham, Mass., examines a specimen of gladiolus shown in Boston for the first time. It is exhibited by Wendell Wyman of Sharon, Mass.

Gladioli Show Like Fountain Of the Colors

Rare specimens of gladioli, never before shown in Boston, and choice miniature blooms which arrived by airplane from St. Paul, Minn., this morning, were prominent among the flower "stars" at the annual exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society, sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall, which opened today.

In sprays of vivid scarlet, pale pastels and regal purple, baskets of gladioli, like fountains of color, transformed the drab halls of the exhibition rooms into a floral display reminiscent of the Fountains of the Nations of New York World's Fair fame. Several hundred exhibitors from more than half a dozen states brought of their best to this year's show.

Seen for the first time in Boston is the soft pink bloom of the Rosa Van Lima gladiolus and the scarlet Walkover, in the exhibit of Wendell Wyman of Sharon, Mass. The bulbs were imported from Holland last year. Rare, also, is the misty white flower named Snow Princess, whose original home was Germany. Another new variety from the Netherlands is the sunset-pink Summerswealth.

Quick to draw special attention was the display of miniature gladioli, brought from St. Paul, Minn., by A. E. Koerner, who is one of the few specialists in this unusual variety.

Of interest to the home garden grower as well as the professional florist was the exhibit of corsages, special arrangements for dinner tables, mantelpiece, and other classifications for home decoration. Downstairs the young folk entered their carefully tended blooms in the boys and girls Class.

The show will continue through tomorrow, the doors opening at 9 a. m. and closing at 9 p. m.

Defense Value Of WPA Rises In Emergency

Proves peacetime worth, and could be made military unit, already trained, overnight.

Although conscription of the Nation's manpower for military training would leave the Massachusetts section of the Work Projects Administration almost intact, absorption of the WPA as a unit into the United States military service could be accomplished almost overnight, it was learned in Boston today.

With a great part of its enrollment of men either married or more than 31 years of age, the WPA in this State would not be greatly affected by universal conscription if the latter were adopted by Congress, a survey by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA administrator, disclosed.

This would leave in the Bay State—and probably in most States—a well-trained group of workers outside the military emergency, unless Congress should add an amendment to the conscription measure providing for admission of WPA into the Army as some sort of labor battalion.

Defense Value Rises

Within the past few weeks, WPA's contribution to the national defense program has risen from 5 to 25 per cent of its enlistment. But the proposal to make WPA a unit of the military service would mean complete, 100 per cent adaption of the agency to national defense.

That WPA could be easily adapted in its entirety to such a program has been recognized for some time. It would almost seem that the unit had been developed in preparation for such a possibility.

In the first place, the WPA is unique in that it does not depend on other Federal agencies for any service whatsoever. Its appropriations are limited only by Congress; it does not have to turn to a governmental branch or agency for personnel, supplies or for approval of its operations. WPA contains all these within itself.

WPA was set up, in fact, by an Army officer. Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner, is regular Army, paid by that Department and drafted by the President for this duty.

Set Up WPA Pattern

Before becoming Commissioner, and while that post was held by Harry L. Hopkins, present Secretary of Commerce, Colonel Harrington was in charge of operations under Mr. Hopkins. It was he who set up and developed the WPA organization pattern which has been carried out in each State.

WPA has its own divisions of finance, operations, employment, personnel, procurement, and professional and service or white-collar sections. In Massachusetts, the State has been divided into six districts, Boston, Brockton, Malden, Salem, Springfield and Worcester.

Contacts with local—State and city or town—governments and officials have been made and established for years. Red tape of admitting and initiating one governmental bureau into another department would be minimized.

Flexibility of the WPA organization would also permit concentration of labor at any desired location, with only transportation requirements as a possible hindrance. And the efficiency and universal equipment of the WPA is seen in their having listed all carriers available in certain areas.

Big Increase In Bay State Home Building

A 66.5 per cent increase in new residential building in Massachusetts during the first seven months of 1940 as compared with the similar period in 1939 was reported today by the Division of Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industries.

A total of $18,340,053 was represented in building permits applied for in 55 Massachusetts cities and towns for residential construction from January through July, 1940. The 1939 comparative total was $10,872,277.

On the other hand, new non-residential construction showed a decrease of 32.4 per cent, with the 1940 figure being $6,645,556, compared with $9,823,176. A decrease was also shown in the value of additions, alterations and repairs, for the first seven months of 1940 showed a total of only $8,797,656, compared with $9,110,351 for 1939. The total value of all 1940 construction for this period was $34,036,076, while the 1939 total was $30,111,804, or an increase of 13 per cent.

Cape Ann Lures Throng to Help Gloucester Celebrate Its Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14—All Gloucester turned out early today to greet an unceasing arrival of visitors coming for the two-day celebration marking the past and present fame of this long-time seat of the fishing industry in New England. Today is Port of Gloucester Day. Tomorrow is Defense Day.

Sightseeing tours around picturesque Cape Ann oriented visitors this forenoon, and passed the time until the big civic-industrial-military parade which began soon after the Mayor's luncheon at the Tavern on the Ocean front.

These tours covered not only the early settlements on the Cape but art colonies and industries, including the Gorton Pew codfish canneries and the live lobster shipping plant.

Picturesque Parade

The parade—under the auspices of the American Legion—brought out bagpipers in full regalia, the prize-winning Fife and Drum Corps of St. Anne's Crusaders from Lowell, the Sacred Heart Band from Lynn, and a variety of decorated floats epresenting civic, industrial and military groups. Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen and members of Gloucester Municipal Council reviewed the parade in Stage Fort Park, designated as the amusement center for the next two days by the midway for the youngsters and other attractions.

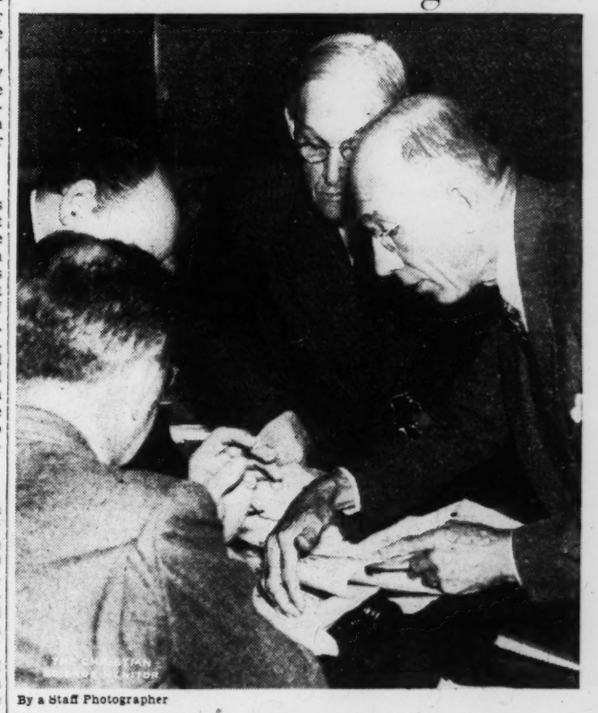
Fireworks Tonight

A regatta and boat races, with prizes for the most picturesquely decorated craft, will complete the afternoon program. Tonight at 10 o'clock there will be a special display of fireworks under the direction of E. F. Duffield who had charge of the display at the World's Fair in New York.

At 11 p. m. a benefit featuring stage and radio celebrities, with Ruby Newman, will begin at the Magnolia Casino.

Defense Day, tomorrow, will feature military and political speakers—Major General Connors of West Point, Senator David I. Walsh, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and John Lodge of Hollywood. Miss Ruth Nichols, National Director of "Relief Winds," will give a demonstration of life saving at sea with an ambulance plane. Other aviator guests include Bernt Balchen, Capt. Robert Fogg, and Robert Love, President of the Inter-City Airlines.

McMasters Studies Signatures



By a Staff Photographer

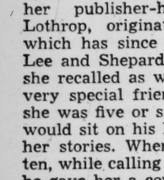
Interest Grows at Hearing

Scott E. Leslie, Boston and New York handwriting expert, points out signatures on petitions to William H. McMasters, center, National Pensions Party gubernatorial aspirant.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and moderately cool; moderate north to northeast winds.



Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and slightly cooler on the coast tonight; Thursday fair.

Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds; weather fair over north portion, cloudy over south portion tonight and Thursday with showers over extreme south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	84	New Orleans	81	92
Chicago	73	88	New York	75	83
Denver	59	87	Norfolk	76	87
Kansas City	78	91	Philadelphia	75	89
Los Angeles	64	81	St. Louis	71	92
Miami	77	86	San Francisco	56	68
Minneapolis	71	90	Washington	78	91

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 14.
B—Maximum, Aug. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:33 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 10:10 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:17 p. m., E. D. S. T.

100 Boston Homes O.K.'d for Evacuees

As hearings on the Hennings bill, which would send United States ships into war zones to remove children under the age of 16, got under way in Washington today, the Greater Boston Branch of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children announced that more than 100 Greater Boston homes had been approved and are waiting to receive guest children.

A staff of 14 investigators is engaged in looking into applications of an additional 100 families, many of which will be approved soon. Officials of the Committee have said that plans have been made which will provide for the care of any part of the quota of children which may reach New England.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick, leader of the New England group of prominent women which is working for the passage of the Hennings bill said today that her group is urging that President Roosevelt request that all warring nations guarantee safe passage for American ships to war zones for the purpose of evacuating children.

In order to make the request more effective the Committee hopes to mobilize enough public opinion to enable the President to make it plain to belligerents that the people of the United States are determined that children shall be spared.

The New England group also announced today that it is obtaining additional support from women's organizations representing many races and creeds. The group also urged that telegrams in support of the Hennings bill be sent to all Representatives and Senators in Washington.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Radio—Page 10

Brookline Village—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alias the Deacon," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:55, 6:35, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle.

Fenway—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Girl From Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray.

Keith Memorial—
"The Ramparts We Watch," 10:43 a. m., 1:31, 4:19, 7:07, 9:55. Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47. Tomorrow: "The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. Also "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett.

Metropolitan—
"My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn, and Eddie Albert. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lyn Bari. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Young People." Also "River's End," with James Oliver Curwood.

Modern—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier, 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie."

Paramount—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also Jane Withers in "Girl From Avenue A." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray.

R. K. O. Boston—
Walt Disney Revue, 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:45, 10:50. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Also "Snow White." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguards, The Stapletons, and The Ghezzis.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Dangerous Dollars," "Action on Ice," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie."

Scollay—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Telepix—
March of Time's view of the Dutch East Indies; Chopin's Valse Brilliante; Hollywood Stunt Act; Cruise to Haiti; All Girl Revue; Disney cartoon. Also latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"The Last Alarm," 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Tremont—
"A Star Is Born," with Fredric March. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2:25, 5:35, 8:50 Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

University—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Josette," featuring Simone Simon, Don Ameche and Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Crafts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Ten New Films Impending; Stage Show at RKO-Boston

The Arts in Boston

"The Return of Frank James," with Henry Fonda playing the title role, arrives tomorrow at the Keith Memorial Theater, one of 10 new films on Boston screens this week. Mr. Fonda created the role of Frank James in "Jesse James," precursor of the present Technicolor action drama. It will mark the first screen appearance of Gene Tierney, whose work as a Broadway ingénue has been received with considerable approbation. Others in the cast are John Carradine, Donald Meek, J. Edward Bromberg, Henry Hull, Jackie Cooper, Eddie Collins, and George Barbier.

The Memorial is also announcing "The Man I Married," latest in the series of anti-Nazi films. Joan Bennett, Francis Lederer, Lloyd Nolan, and Anna Sten are the principals.

★ ★ ★

Orrin Tucker for Boston

Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker, whose names are not unknown to those who dial dance bands, will act as principal celebrants in the return of stage shows to the Keith Boston Theater on Thursday. Mr. Tucker's orchestra has reached a top position in its field. His recording of "Oh Johnny, Oh," with Miss Baker piping the vocal, is reported to have sold more than 1,000,000 records. Assisting talents on the Keith Boston stage will include a vocal quartet known as The Bodyguards, Les Ghezzis, and Wally and Verdyn for dancing.

The film presentation will be "Wild Cat Bus," with Fay Wray and Charles Lang.

★ ★ ★

"South of Pago Pago"

"South of Pago Pago," a story of pearls and pirates in tropical seas, brings Jon Hall, Frances Farmer, Victor McLaglen, Olympe Bradna, and Douglass Dumbrille to the screens of the State and Orpheum Theaters, tomorrow. Alfred E. Green directed the production.

Also treasure bent is the second feature, "Gold Rush Maisie," latest in the current series of "Maisie" films. Ann Sothern as usual plays the principal role, while the supporting cast includes Lee Bowman, Slim Summerville, and Virginia Weidler.

★ ★ ★

Shirley Temple's Last?

"Young People," which is said to be Shirley Temple's last picture before her retirement from the screen, heads the new film program opening on Thursday at the Metropolitan. It is the first musical Miss Temple has made in two years. The story deals with vaudeville troopers Jack Oakie, Charlotte Greenwood, and Miss Temple, and their retirement to a New England farm. Arleen Whelan and George Montgomery are cast in the romantic leads.

James Oliver Curwood contributed the story for the second Metropolitan picture, "River's End," with Dennis Morgan and George Tobias.

★ ★ ★

"McGinty" at Two Houses

"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus, and Akim Tamiroff, begins a week's engagement at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters tomorrow. It is a political comedy melodrama. Also on the program is "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova, Alan Mowbray, Ruth Donnelly, Eddie Foy, Jr., and Billy Gilbert.

★ ★ ★

At the Trans Lux

"On the Spot," a murder mystery about a small-town soda jerker and $300,000, introduces Frankie Darro's newest picture to the Trans-Lux Theater, on Friday. The companion film is "The Invisible Ray."

★ ★ ★

Short Subjects

A film about television heads the new short subject program at the Telepix Theater, beginning tomorrow. Travel, sports, satire, Walt Disney, and 30 minutes of newsreels occupy the remainder of the program.

★ ★ ★

At the South Station, a two-and-a-half-hour short subject program opens on Friday. James Fitzpatrick, Graham McNamee, Leon Errol, Ozzie Nelson, and Lillian Roth are among those who are to be seen and heard on the program.

Dowling Show Postponed

"The Little Dog Laughed," Eddie Dowling's new musical show, will arrive at the Shubert Theater on Aug. 20 instead of on Aug. 19, as previously announced. Difficulty of transporting and setting up so elaborate a production in a single day has necessitated the postponement. Paul Draper, Mili Monte, and Philip Loeb are chief among the company of 75 engaged in "The Little Dog Laughed," now playing Atlantic City.

Providence Wins Safest City Title For Second Time

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Providence once more is the safest city in America.

The city established a national record of 138 days without a fatal highway accident yesterday to wrest the title from Kansas City. Providence originally won the title in 1938 with 111 consecutive no-fatality days but Kansas City, with 85 days, was awarded the title a few weeks ago on a per capita basis.

At that time, it was decided that Providence would have to go 138 days without a fatal accident in order to surpass the Midwestern city's record. Automobile sirens sounded, factory whistles blew and citizens cheered in downtown streets as the new record went into the books yesterday afternoon.

bea. 1790

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"SHE'S GOT MOXIE"

TRADE MARK REG US PAT OFF

Have you noticed how the call for Moxie is increasing? More and more people must be discovering that the famous Moxie tang *really* quenches thirst. Get Moxie today and see how different it is from "too-sweet" beverages. *5 cents everywhere.*

FRANK ARCHER SAYS:

The colder Moxie is when you drink it, the better you'll like it.

TAKE HOME A SIX-PAK • 25c

Public Schools Open 24 Hours In Aid of U. S.

Continued from Page 1

ployment Bureau—where an additional procession of applicants has also come.

In addition to the WPA trainees at South Boston, another 120 machinists and 25 welders from the Federal relief agency are making machines hum at the Boston Trade School. WPA officials say they have 4,500 or 5,000 workers in Boston whom they would like to enroll in "refresher" mechanics' courses, Mr. Bain stated. The WPA workers continue to receive the same pay they have been getting on regular relief projects.

Opportunity for Many

Both WPA and State Employment recruits are being given 10 weeks of training. With these courses scheduled to go on during the coming school year, a very large number of workers will have an opportunity to get the instruction, Mr. Bain pointed out.

Mr. Bain is developing plans to sandwich these courses between the regular school hours in the school year. The National Defense Committee stipulated in authorizing the program, which is financed by Federal funds, that emergency courses shall not interfere with the regular school curriculum.

About 190 naval apprentices at the Hyde Park, East Boston and Mechanic Art High Schools are studying turret lathing, engine lathing, planing, shaping and milling. These are 44-week day courses, and will be continued on a night basis after school starts.

Besides shop work, these trainees receive Saturday morning classroom work in physics, applied mechanics, blueprint reading, industrial and free-hand sketching, and the science of metals.

Other Schools Available

Boston Navy Yard officials do not anticipate need for immediate expansion of this program, Mr. Bain said. However, if other facilities are needed for any type of trainee, the Joseph H. Barnes school in East Boston and the William Barton Rogers school in Hyde Park, both intermediate schools, can be opened, he explained.

"The program for WPA and Employment Bureau trainees will be expanded only as industry indicates it can absorb the 'graduates,'" Mr. Bain went on.

The driving speed energizing the local defense preparations is symbolized by two instructors at the South Boston courses, who spend an eight-hour shift teaching, and and then put in another eight hours as workers at Watertown Arsenal—a daily working schedule from 7 a. m. until midnight Mr. Bain continued.

Federal men from Washington have inspected the local program and declared it is leading the entire country in the nationwide effort to train skilled workers, school officials stated.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Aug. 15

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Programs

For Thursday, Aug. 15

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Solo Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News and Comment. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music—Nagauta. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Thomaner Choir. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change

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INTEREST BEGINS
AUGUST 15

Deposits received by mail

Shades of 1900

By a Staff Photograpner

A Boston Horse Gets a Refreshing Drink

This may be the Machine Age, but Boston still provides watering troughs for its few remaining horses. Frank Brooks, a Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals attendant, is shown here giving a bucket of water to Chappie at a drinking station in India Square.

Cars to Right, Cars to Left, But Dobbin Still Gets Drink

In addition to its routine schedule of safeguarding dumb animals, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now at the peak of a specialized piece of seasonal work that seems almost an anachronism in this day of motorized transportation. This is the maintenance of four city horse watering stations in downtown Boston.

Attendants are stationed at the watering posts in Post Office Square, India Square at the Custom House, at Commercial and Atlantic Avenue, and at Merrimac Square. In the past 10 days, according to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, the attendants have hoisted more than 1,000 buckets of water to the muzzles of hot, thirsty horses.

There are peak periods at the watering stations. Early morning and the forenoons bring the heaviest traffic. In the afternoon trade sluffs off as most of the horse drawn vehicles have departed from the market district and from milk routes across that section of the city. There is an intermittent patronage in the afternoon.

The horse may not be gone, as statisticians hold, but he certainly is scarce by traffic count in the rotary circles at the drinking stations. A pedestrian has to step lively to reach these oases in a break in the continuous roar and steady stream of trucks and motor cars.

A test count this afternoon at India Square tallied 211 trucks and cars without a single horse. The observer stopped at that point because there seemed to be little indication that an old Dobbin might appear on the scene.

While waiting, a taxicab pulled up, the driver loosened the radiator "halter" and gave Bucephalus a refreshing draught which dissolved puffs of steam from his overheated steed.

Dirksen Calls Illinois' G.O.P. Picture Bright

The Republican picture in Illinois will be painted in brighter hues next November if the present mounting tide of enthusiasm for Wendell L. Willkie is any criterion, Everett M. Dirksen (R), Representative from that State, declared today.

Mr. Dirksen, Vice-Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was in Boston to address a rally of South Shore Republicans at Pemberton Inn, Hull, this evening.

Interviewed at headquarters of the Republican State Committee, he said that the situation looks better for a Republican triumph in Illinois than at any time in the last eight years.

Turning to a discussion of the national emergency Representative Dirksen said that a majority of the people in his section were opposed to the conscription bill.

Crew Threatens Captain For Banning Shore Leave

Two police patrol boats, seven squad cars, a patrol wagon, and a score of uniformed patrolmen were dispatched to Mystic Docks, Charlestown, Mass., this afternoon, on an emergency call from the captain of the Greek Steamer Maria L. Members of the crew, the police said, threatened to heave the Captain overboard unless four of their number, who were refused certificates of identification, were permitted to go ashore.

The trouble arose, ploice said, when the remaining 26 other members of the crew sympathized with the plight of the four who were ordered to remain aboard.

The Maria L. arrived here Saturday from Canada after discharging a cargo of manganese from Africa. She was loading scrap iron for Japan when the crew dispute arose.

New Hampshire Guides To Present Annual Show

PITTSBURG, N. H., Aug. 14—The annual Guides' Sport Show, sponsored by the New Hampshire Guides' Association, is scheduled to take place Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 16 through Aug. 18, at Camp Otter, First Connecticut Lake, near here, according to an announcement by Jesse W. Scott, Secretary of the Association. A variety program, including the favorite sports of outdoor men, dancing and special arts, has been arranged for sportsmen who, with their families, will be welcomed to this northern wilderness.

Food Stamps for Bangor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that the food stamp plan would be extended to Bangor, Maine, in about a month. It is estimated about 3,000 persons were eligible to benefit.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game: Boston Bees-N. Y. Giants	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Vera Holly, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Second baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Sport program	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Giants	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	"Consolaires"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Bees-New York	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Giants	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees vs. Giants	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports; Dinner Dance	Political talk	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45	comedy	John Kirby's Orchestra	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"This, Our America": dramatization	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"**	**New England Town Meeting of the Air: "What Is Delaying the Defense Program?"**	Housing talk
8:15					Tudor Williams Quartet
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Plantation Party: vo-		Sport program
8:45	drama; news	night": drama	calists; orchestra		Rozelle Swing Quartet
9:00	Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	vocalists; orch.	mystery drama	comedy; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	"Music": Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Roy Shield's Encore	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Music; vocalists; orch.	dramatic sketch		
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	**John G. Winant**	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	S. Featherstone's Or.
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody"	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music: weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00	News: Sports	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News: Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Symphony Orchestra Concert	Serenaders
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley		"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra		News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": drama. "Kate Hopkins": drama.	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	Studio speaker
8:45	"Musical Clock"				
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	Studio program	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Studio program	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Breakfast Club": Don	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	McNeill, M. C.; soloists;	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	orchestra	By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Musicale
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Gauchos
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singing Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"The Johnson Family"	Alba, Tosi, and Dario
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miani, song recital
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	Sport program	Baseball Interviews	Novelty solos
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"		News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Giants baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Gloucester Defense Day	"Stella Dallas"	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Studio speakers	Ceremonies	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	"Consolaires"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	"Tropical Moods": news	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	"National Defense"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports; Music	Sports; Musical Rendezvous	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Clotilda Zappala, so-	W. Williams, comment.	"Let's Dance"
7:45	views	vocalists	prano; violin; organ	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask-It-Basket":	"Canadian Holiday":	"Salon Silhouettes"	Ed Mayehoff; quartet;	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	**Gen. Hugh S. Johnson**	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Western Troubadours
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Sport program
8:45	Seems": news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function": recording	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Ray Milland; Fay Bainter; Dorothy Lamour; John Trotter's Orch.**	Arthur Mann: comment	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Sports Writers' Quiz	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Sen. Wheeler, Montana, on "Conscription"**		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	"Aloah Land": music		Pennant Contenders	The Majestics
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	NBC Concert Or.; Vicki	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Chase; Tom Thomas	Grant Park Concert	Swinging Strings
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Allen Registration"	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45	Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Gentlemen of Rhythm.	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that we wish to rush things . . . but here it is the 15th of the month, and before you know it Labor Day will have been and gone, and the children will have been collected from camp and from Aunt Ella's and put back in school; and then where are you? Practically into winter before you know it! (the thermometer at our window to the contrary). At any rate you'll be starting in in the familiar routine soon with accent on studies and homework. Doesn't that perhaps remind you that you've been meaning to look in on a new piano for some time, so you could get the children started on duets or something? (Just imagine little Ella and Horace sitting still long enough to render a duet.)

In which case you'll no doubt be interested in Chickering & Sons, at 146 Boylston Street, which houses all kinds of pianos. New and not so new. Incidentally, we were informed while there that the modern method of teaching piano to youngsters is much less tedious. For the mothers as well as the children . . . and when we think back to some of the exercises we used to practice, the mothers certainly ought to be grateful for that. Of course, with houses built on a smaller scale nowadays, many living rooms simply won't house a big piano. Not and hold the family sofa too. So the manufacturers are very co-operative; and they make up the best looking small ones, without sacrificing either tone or quality. Spinet, console, and some that look to us like baby-baby grands. With none of the old hefty, bulky look that some of them used to have. Rather they're on lighter lines, simply decorated, and designed. As for price . . . say around $245 to begin. And that's brand new; $150 or so for one that has been used. For that matter you know you can trade in the piano you may have that's eating up all the space, in favor of one of these more modern ones. If that doesn't appeal to you at the moment, how about letting the company tune it for you? They even do that. Chickering's isn't so very far from the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets.

Knitting-Handbag Combination at Stearns'

What with everybody knitting everywhere these days, and even taking it along when they go shopping, one of those knitting bags we saw just now at R. H. Stearns is indeed most timely. Because it's not just a knitting bag; no indeed. This one combines itself with a handbag as well. Making you prepared for most anything that may come up. It's all very tricky looking, too. In fact, it looks very much like the golf bag your caddy trucks around the golf course for you. Not as big, of course, but a miniature edition. You carry it by its two handles so that it hangs crosswise—not straight up and down like a golf bag. At the side there's a zipper opening for the handbag part, and your knitting goes into one end of the cylinder part; and a zipper fastener keeps it in place between times. It comes in felt, in black, red, brown, and some combinations of colors. For $3; and you'll find it on the street floor.

Sable-Dyed Muskrat Almost Like Mink

Time was when if a woman wanted a mink coat, there was no substitute. She just had to wait until she'd saved up enough pin-money to acquire a mink. (And what a lot of pin-money it takes.) However, now, if she doesn't insist on being too—too authentic, she can do very nicely for herself in the way of a sable-dyed muskrat. And what they can do with muskrat today! They blend it and dye it so beautifully that we've seen some of the better ones that had us fooled for a while; they're that good. If you want to see good examples of the furrier's art these days you might take a look at those that are included in Lamson & Hubbard's August fur sale. You can budget the cost . . . and the store stays nice and cool while you're trying them on and making up your mind.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

N. H. Hits Filing Law Abuse; Flood Control Unit at Work

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 14—It is regarded as certain that the next session of the New Hampshire Legislature will be asked to put some kind of teeth into the New Hampshire statute covering filings of political officers in order to prevent the possible abuse of the election system through the filing of straw or dummy candidates.

The State Ballot Law Commission recently heard a case in which a man who apparently had no intentions of running for a particular office reputedly was paid or furnished a sum of money to file by another candidate. And the man who filed in this manner had the same name, even to the middle initial, of another candidate for the same office. In connection with the race for this same office still another name was ordered removed by the Ballot Law Commission on the grounds that the person whose name was filed had neither filed himself or authorized the use of his name.

Murphy Dam on Job

New Hampshire's new Murphy Dam that forms Lake Francis, both named after Gov. Francis P. Murphy, at the headwaters of the Connecticut River have been dedicated, marking the completion of the State's first self-liquidating flood control and water conservation program. Many engineers and State officials feel that this project represents a sound basis of flood control, getting around many of the chief objections to the program being carried out by the Federal Government. In the first place, the project at Pittsburg is built on low cost land and does not wipe out extensively populated areas.

The $2,300,000 project that forms a 2,010-acre lake will be self-liquidating through sums to be collected from hydroelectric interests for the use of the stored-up water as released. These payments will pay the cost of operation and maintenance, the interest on the bonds issued to finance the project, and ultimately will retire the bonds over an estimated period of 40 to 50 years.

The dam has a maximum length of 2,200 feet, a height of 100 feet and is 580 feet wide at the bottom and 20 feet fide at the top. The top of the dam is 1,400 feet above sea level. The lake is five and a half miles long.

★ ★ ★

Campers Study Peace

While the movement for national preparedness is being pushed and young people of the Nation in general are thinking in this direction, a group of about 30 college boys and girls are combining work-camp life and consideration of the world problems from the pacifist angle at the New England Workcamp, sponsored by the American Friends' Society, Quakers, at North Weare, N. H.

The young people at the camp come from many classes of families and from many different colleges. As a work project, they are working hard on the development of bathing facilities for the community in which they are living for the summer.

The Quaker organization sponsoring the camp does not attempt to influence the religious beliefs of the young people but does hope that through the association of the campers that the spread of pacifism will be carried out.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY NOW ON THE BOARDS." — *Walter Winchell*
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY SHIRLEY ROSS
Rodgers & Hart's *Newest Musical Comedy Hit*
HIGHER AND HIGHER
Leif Erickson • Marie Nash • Lee Dixon
SHUBERT, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-5990. Air Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:30

"A Perfect Comedy" —*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
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Maine Woman Turns Her Farm Over to Her Friends the Birds

Perched high above the wide cement road between Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, Maine, over which traffic pours into and out of Mt. Desert all day long, there is a set of low gray buildings at the edge of an old farm. You may know that the farm is old because it is very evident the land has long been unworked. The fields are unmown and the forests that are creeping in upon them are untrimmed. In fact as a farm the place is pretty well gone by, but as a bird sanctuary it is in lively, thrifty condition, keeping its owner, Miss Cordelia J. Stanwood, busily engaged from morning to night.

Situated as it is within a few miles of Acadia National Park on Mt. Desert Island, a wild-life sanctuary lying directly in the coast migration route of birds, Birdsacre shares with Acadia the great number and variety of migratory land birds. Indeed Birdsacre might well be called "Birds' Estate," as every foot of the 35 acres of the Stanwood farm has been taken over by the feathered folk in complete possession. Miss Stanwood has kept for herself only the buildings and even these she shares with the humming birds that sip nectar out of little glass containers all around the ell door and with the collection of birds' nests that occupy so much room inside the house.

30 Years of Study

For more than 30 years now Miss Stanwood has been studying, photographing, and writing about the tenants of Birdsacre and long ago became known as an authority on birds and the structure of their nests. In fact no less a nature writer than John Burroughs used to say that he knew her for a real bird woman and that whatever she said about birds was the truth. He first got to know Miss Stanwood when he came twice a year to talk to the pupils of the Little Quincy School in Poughkeepsie, New York, where she was the teacher of drawing before she was obliged to give up her work and go back to Ellsworth to the farm on which she was born, now Birdsacre.

Having been acquainted thus with John Burroughs and having studied for some time under Dallas Lore Sharp, it was only natural for Miss Stanwood when she found herself back home for an indefinite period, to look to Nature for an absorbing interest. The birds were all about her so she began at once, as she says, to live in the fields and woods in order to learn their ways. She observed faithfully, took accurate notes and commenced to write for bird magazines.

Miss Stanwood has won recognition particularly with her photographs of birds' nests. Having discovered a nest under construction she would tirelessly watch every step of the building to learn the material and method and when the young birds had gone away for good she would take out a portion of the tree or shrub or whatever the nest had been built in, and bring it, nest and all, home to photograph and add to her collection. In many cases it was not necessary to remove the nest to take its picture, of course, as some birds build in open places and low enough so that a camera can be set up in the field.

Demand for Photographs

The American Nature Association has purchased large numbers of both nest and bird pictures and the State of Maine has bought a collection for its wild-life files. In fact, only last December, Nature Magazine published three pages of Miss Stanwood's nest photographs in rotogravure, showing such hard-to-find types as those of the brown creeper which builds between the bark and bole of the winter-killed fir tree, the parula warbler which fashions its gray basket-home of Usnea lichen, and the tiny golden-crowned kinglet which has its own ideas of interior decoration and trims its nest with a row of projecting feathers.

On a recent visit to Miss Stanwood, she led the way to an aged giant hemlock.

"This is my bee-tree," she said. "See how old it is. The wild bees have been storing honey here for years."

She then pushed on through a thick growth of younger pines and cedars to a small pine tree in which was an olive-backed thrush's nest. It was only a few feet from the ground and the mother bird was brooding. The fact that Miss Stanwood had discovered this nest in the thickest, most remote part of the forest shows how thoroughly she covers every part of Birdsacre and how well her eyes are trained to perceive the least thing new to the place.

Returning, she went another way, down an old wood road over which lumber was hauled by ox-team 60 years ago, now almost closed by the trees, to a parklike growth of small firs to finish the trip with a look at the nest being built by a magnolia warbler.

"Here it is," whispered Miss Stanwood before a little fir. She parted the branches silently and looked into a shallow nest made of dead grasses, apparently about ready for the lining of soft vegetable fibers. A lining that for some sad reason was never put in, Miss Stanwood has written since.

Some Bird Lore

"The dainty nest is ready to line, but no further work has been done upon it. I have never seen a bird about it or heard one complain. Nor have I ever before found a magnolia nest deserted unfinished."

And as for the olive-backed thrush, there was better news. "Our young thrushes were still in the nest and were large enough to notice if a person moved his hand toward them. They were exquisite. Sunday they were not in the nest, but the firs and alders above the swale were full of lisping, mysterious calls," she wrote.

I think if John Burroughs could have seen Birdsacre and Miss Stanwood's loving, painstaking work among her tenants who in the course of 30 years have come and gone in countless numbers, he would have been more than ever convinced that she was, as he said, a real bird woman.

Hard to Find Birds' Nest Here

Cordelia J. Stanwood

Birds and Bees Find Sanctuary

Top: Young of the magnolia warbler. Center: Miss Cordelia J. Stanwood. Bottom: View of Birdsacre in Ellsworth, Maine.

Crafts Fair Open for Week In Holderness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLDERNESS, N. H., Aug. 14—The arts and crafts movement in New Hampshire has expanded until it now assists hundreds of New Hampshire people in earning at least a part of their living through craftwork. Back of its success, however, lies the League of Arts and Crafts which is holding its seventh annual Craftsmen's Fair on the campus of Holderness School, here, this week, the first such organization in the United States to be sponsored by a state government.

Bring Workshops Along

The various workmen who ordinarily work at their crafts in their own homes or in small workshops have, in many cases, actually brought their workshops here. Thus many visitors may not only see the products they turn out but the interesting manner in which the various arts and crafts are executed.

Potters have brought along their wheels, a blacksmith has brought along his forge, woodworkers have brought along their lathes and carving tools, jewelry workers in semi-precious stones have brought their small tools, and basket-makers are at work weaving various New Hampshire fibers into baskets.

Of special interest is the breaking and spinning of flax and the weaving of table linen and other articles of linen, cotton, and other materials.

Stores Keep Craftsmen's Wares

The wares of the various craftsmen are on sale the year round in various stores maintained by the League but few of those who visit these stores have any idea of how the products are turned out by the various craftsmen. The annual Fair provides an opportunity for this as well as to advance the sale of the various articles produced. More and more importance is being attached to the use of native materials in the production of various craft-products. Semi-precious stones have been found in the state for use in jewelry. Various native woods have been placed to uses. Native split brown ash and willow is used in making baskets. Native clay has been found suitable for pottery. The latest ingenious use of native materials is provided through jewelry made of fir cones, seed pods, dried flowers, and grasses.

Labor Group's Roosevelt Aid Is Undefined

What the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will do to promote the candidacy of President Roosevelt for a third term, following the Federation's endorsement of the President at its convention last week, will be taken up by its new political committee, it was reported here today at the office of the Federation.

Establishment of a state-wide committee is designed to help the Federation carry out more effectively its policy as to political candidates. The committee will also make recommendations of candidates.

Decision as to the Federation's attitude toward a second term for Gov. Leverett P. Saltonstall will also be made by the committee, it was stated today. Last week's convention took no action on the Governor. The joint report of officers, however, spoke critically of him and he was rapped in one of the resolutions passed. In his first race two years ago he was opposed by the Federation.

When President Roosevelt ran for re-election four years ago, the Federation supported him.

The committee is to be nonpartisan, making recommendations of candidates from the Democratic or Republican parties according to their labor records.

Any action the Massachusetts committee takes will have to be approved by the Executive Council of the State Labor Federation.

Rhode Island Starts Drive Against 'Chiselers' on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14—Starting with the arrest and arraignment of two men and two women in Rhode Island on the charge of making false representations to obtain relief, the State Department of Social Welfare has launched a campaign to drive "chiselers" from the relief rolls. Two women and a man were taken into custody in Central Falls and one man in Newport on orders of Director of Public Welfare Vincent A. Sorrentino. Other arrests are expected as soon as investigations are completed, it was said at the State House.

All of the persons who were taken into court were said to have substantial bank accounts.

In addition to criminal action, the State has also started civil suit against two elderly persons to return money obtained from the Old Age Pension.

"Chiselers" to Be Prosecuted

Mr. Sorrentino said that his department is studying the financial status of all persons on relief and that all "chiselers" found will be prosecuted.

"We are trying to find out," said Mr. Sorrentino, "why the State Unemployment Relief rolls are increasing in Rhode Island contrary to every other State, at the time when the defense program and consequent industrial activity is giving employment to thousands of persons."

In connection with the investigation Mr. Sorrentino said that he had asked the banks to co-operate by furnishing information regarding accounts of persons on S. U. R.

The idea, said Mr. Sorrentino, is to have this done through correspondence instead of through personal visits of social workers. A number of banks in which relief clients funds might be held could be checked simultaneously, under the new plan, the director explained.

Criticism Over Relief

For some time the relief situation in Rhode Island has been under criticism and a special commission of the General Assembly has been making a study.

It has been common charge that "it isn't how much you need relief, it's whom you know" that governs status of relief recipients.

Recently Mr. Sorrentino said that he would put into operation a program which would ban the use of automobiles by S. U. R. workers. He said that the car owners would be forced to turn in their registration plates before they obtained further assistance. He said that private cars were not needed as the State furnished transportation.

He also asked that his department be informed of all persons on S. U. R. who are engaged in private employment so that he might act.

Concrete Work Lightened By Taut Wire Reinforcing

Foreign Trade Flashes

"Elastic" concrete is reported to have been developed in Sweden, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. By Mr. Smith's understanding and explanation of the matter, a tough steel wire, used for the reinforcing, is supposed to reduce the need for steel necessary for a given area to something like one-twentieth of that hitherto required. The method of manufacture is to stretch wires of two-millimeter diameter on a bench and pour concrete over them. When the concrete is hardened sufficiently, the wires are freed of their tension; they then contract and compress the concrete, producing a section, it is said, of uncommon elasticity.

Australian Food Bought

Because of the discontinuance of Denmark's exports of dairy products to Great Britain, Australian authorities believe that England will look to her Dominions for increased supplies of foodstuffs. Demand for Australian butter, cheese and eggs is expected to increase, and it is expected that Britain may purchase larger quantities of condensed and powdered milk from the Commonwealth. Figures show that 57,140 tons of butter, and 8,784 tons of cheese were exported from Australia to Great Britain between Nov. 20, 1939, and March 31, 1940.

Japanese Plan Ships

Construction of 14 ships, totaling 37,000 tons, is planned in Japan. These cover cargo ships destined for near-sea routes, it is understood.

Laying of the keels is expected to be started in September.

Spanish Merchant Marine

Steps are being taken by the Spanish Government, looking to the rehabilitation of the national merchant marine. A legislative decree authorizes a system of loans to be made against mortgage for the construction and modernization of Spanish shipping, allowing a maximum credit extension by the State in any single year during the first 10 years of the application of the legislation, to 75,000,000 pesetas.

Market Shift Balanced

Surplus cocoa in West Africa is to be destroyed as fast as it is purchased by the British Government, as a result of the accumulation of stocks consequent upon the loss of normal markets, particularly Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia. Shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe, it was decided to purchase the entire West African crop, and a cocoa control was set up in London to deal with marketing of the crop in behalf of the Government. Stocks began to accumulate, though efforts have been made to increase sales in markets still remaining open. Total quantities to be destroyed will depend on the progress of overseas sales in the balance of the season.

Board Going to New Location

The Boston Licensing Board today announced plans to move out of the quarters it has occupied since 1913 in the Houghton & Dutton Building, corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, into new rooms in the Province Building, 333 Washington Street.

All tenants of the historic department store and office structure have been notified to vacate by Oct. 1. Among other tenants who must move is the Boston Transit Commission. Trustees for the building are considering proposals for new uses to which the building may be put.

The Licensing Board will pay $5,000 a year rental at the new location, according to Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman. Remodeling alterations will take place preparatory to the move, the exact date for which has not been set.

Machine Pretties Up Maryland's Melons

FEDERALSBURG, Md. (AP) — A melon packer here has installed a waxing machine that dusts and cleans melons, then sprays them with a fine coating of wax.

The wax closes pores in the fruit and preserves its delicate flavor for weeks longer than the normal period.

Nutmeg State Opens Schools For Air Engine Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14—Schools equipped to train more than 200 workers a month for the production section of United Aircraft's Pratt and Whitney Division opened this week under the supervision of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's Employment Commission.

The program for training workmen will cover 320 hours of special courses to provide men for the East Hartford aircraft engine plant, where production has increased in line with the national defense program.

The aircraft company is furnishing machine tools and 42 instructors from its factory. Pupils will be enrolled through the State Employment Service, with some of them coming from general machine-shop training schools already set up by the Commission.

Approximately 360 are expected to enroll. The courses will be given in three eight-hour shifts of 120 students each, working a six-day week. The courses will include preparatory subjects, shop work and machine tool work.

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Stengel Protege Shows Way to National League Batters—Wollaston Juniors

'Bama Rowell's Batting Holds Local Interest

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Bees anchored deep in the second division, despite their current spurt, and the Red Sox pitching going from bad to worse, local baseball interest is centered on Carvel Rowell's bid for the National League batting crown. The Bee second baseman was in front of the parade early today with an unofficial .330 mark, two percentage points up on Harry Danning.

Rowell took over the lead yesterday as the Bees won the opening game of their series with the Giants at the Hive, by collecting one single in four attempts. Danning, while catching for the Giants, walked to the plate four times also, but returned to the bench without a hit. The duel continued in this afternoon's doubleheader.

Not Since Hornsby

The Boston Nationals have not had a batting champion since Rogers Hornsby set the pace in 1928 with a .387 figure. And, as far as is known, the locals have never had a freshman player at the top of the list. Although Rowell was with the team for a while in 1939, this is his first regular campaign and deserves the mythical "rookie of the year" award.

In the games immediately ahead, Rowell stands a good chance of widening his advantage. Ball players say that Danning has made a majority of his hits in the Polo Grounds, home park of the Giants, where the fences are short at the foul lines. Harry has pulled many drives down the left field line at home, that would have been routine "outs" in other parks. On the other hand, Rowell has been hitting line drives to all fields. Therefore, as both clubs begin a western tour next week, the Bee second sacker would seem to face an edge.

Eight Straight

Rowell carried a hitting streak of eight games into the doubleheader this afternoon. Three Phillie hurlers blanked him in the first half of the Aug. 6 twin bill at Shibe Park. Previous to that contest 'Bama had gone through 11 games without a miss. Since the first engagement of the July 28 bargain bill with the Cubs, exclusive of today's dates, the boy has maintained a neat .379 pace in the batter's box.

By winning that opener yesterday, the Bees stretched their new winning record to 11 victories in the last 15 starts. However, aside from furnishing local fans with a sparkling brand of ball, this streak is doing the club little good. Early today they were $10\frac{1}{2}$ games behind the sixth-place Cardinals in the National League standing and there was scant hope of advance in the few weeks remaining on the schedule. Just the same, the experience Casey Stengel's younger men are getting should bring returns in another year.

Jim Tobin's comeback is a new story of interest. Injured in a preseason exhibition game at Griffith Stadium, the former Pittsburgh hurler waited until July 27 for his initial 1940 appearance on the rubber. His most recent two efforts have been nine-inning wins over the Phillies and Giants. Yesterday he held the New York club to eight scattered hits and walked only two. He is unbeaten.

* * *

Briefs . . . Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox must have been a very discouraged fellow last night after those two bad beatings at Yankee Stadium . . . Twenty-seven hits by the Yanks in 14 innings tells the story of the Sox pitching . . . As a result, Cronin was only half a game in front of the White Sox this afternoon as he faced another Yankee single . . . The New York series closes tomorrow . . . The Sox come home to Fenway Friday for a series with Washington.

* * *

The Giants finish up here tomorrow . . . The Bees play a night game at Ebbets Field on Friday . . . It will be Fred Fitzsimmons Night . . . Eddie Miller and Sibby Sisti each made two hits yesterday, the latter driving in a pair of runs . . . The Bees scored all four runs in the sixth inning, driving Bill Lohrman off the hill . . . Umpire George Magerkurth ordered Manager Bill Terry of the Giants off the field during the game.

Mandly Wins

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Connecticut open golf championship went to an amateur for the first time in history yesterday when H. H. "Holly" Mandly, Jr., of the Avon Country Club copped the crown with a 72-hole total of 289.

Mandly, who has twice won the New England amateur, was five strokes better than his nearest rival, Eddie Burks, professional at Meadowbrook in Hamden.

Bees Send Out Williams

Bob Williams, young southpaw pitcher who was recently signed out of Amherst College by the Bees, has been optioned to the Hartford club in the Eastern League. He reports at once.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3.00 P. M.
BEES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2193

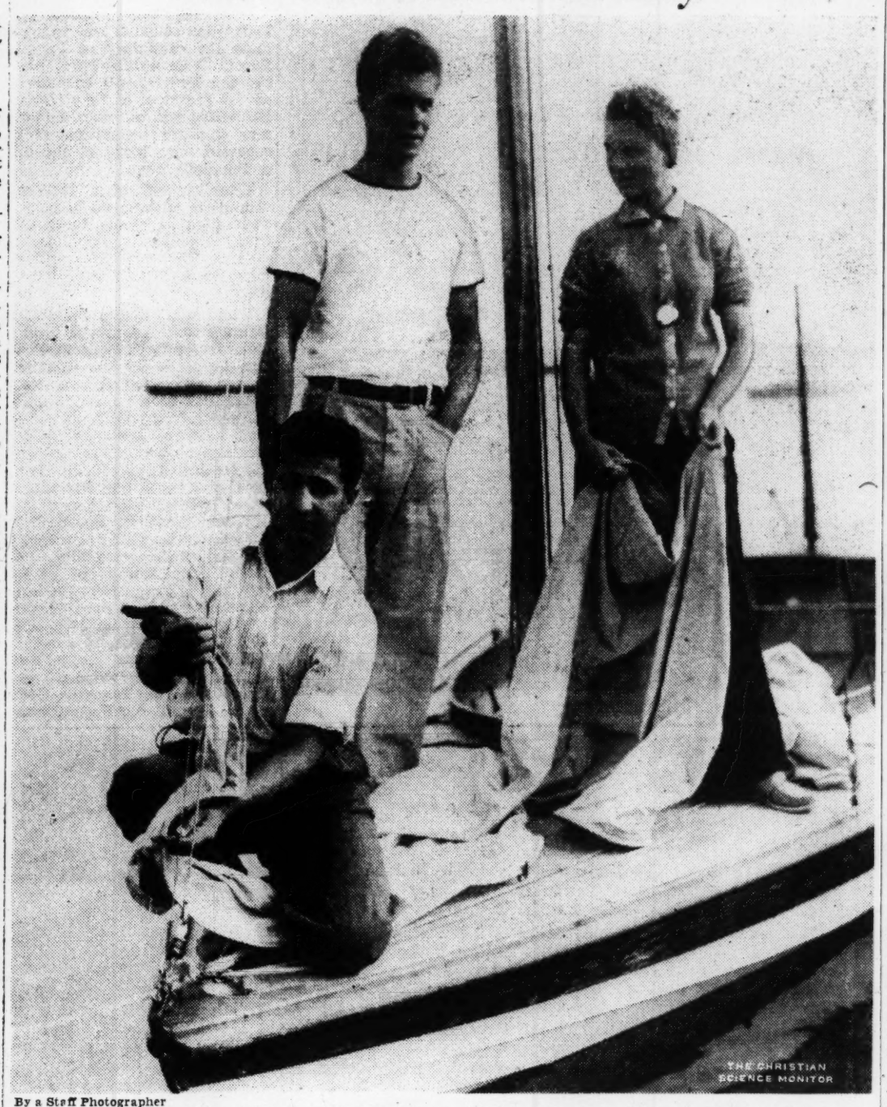
Planning on MOVING?

You Will Find Many Good Ideas in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

APARTMENT AND REAL ESTATE PAGES AUG. 16 and AUG. 23

To ease the way for the many people who move in the early Fall, we have planned these special pages to group together a good deal of very useful information on the subject. Whether your interest lies in a new two-room-and-kitchenette apartment, a larger apartment, or a house in the country, you should find helpful guidance in these forthcoming pages. Photographs, articles specially written for the Monitor and an unusually large display of real estate advertising will all be included.

The Best Crew of the Day



By a Staff Photographer

Savin Hill's Radio Class trio that won honors yesterday in the first day of the South Shore junior yachting of the Squantum Yacht Club. Left to right are Billy Cocoris, Capt. Doug Russell and his sister Anne Russell of the Savin Hill Yacht Club.

Savin Hill Tops Finlay Cup Series

BULLETIN

Squantum, defending junior crew of the South Shore, skippered by Johnny Bodge, won the fourth race off Wollaston here this noon. Three protests were made against Savin Hill. Duxbury and Cohasset for carrying the spinnaker outside the headstay. Behind Squantum in order came: Savin Hill. Duxbury. Hull. Cohasset. Quincy and Hingham.

Point Standing of Crews
(Four Races)

Club	Skipper	Pts.
Savin Hill	Doug Russell	22½
Squantum	John Bodge	21½
Duxbury	Free Boynton	20
Quincy	Jim McSorley	15½
Cohasset	John Quincy Adams	15½
Hull	Robert Hoy	12
Hingham	Bud Thurber	7

(Fourth race under protest)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 14—Cohasset's John Quincy Adams, nephew of the famous skipper, Charles Francis Adams, put his Cohasset challenging crew back in the running with a first in this morning's initial encounter and the third race of the Finlay Cup series, emblematic of South Shore junior sailing championship.

Duxbury, with Free Boynton at the helm, was in second place, with Quincy third, Savin Hill, Squantum, Hull and Hingham following in order.

By virtue of their fourth, Savin Hill's Doug Russell held a one and one-quarter point lead, with Duxbury in second berth in the standing.

Squantum Drops

Squantum's defending crew, which was second to Savin Hill before this morning's first race, dropped another point to the Russell-managed outfit, and now rests in third place in the standing, two and one-quarter points astern of Savin Hill.

A light northeasterly greeted the juniors this morning off here, and a windward-leeward race was mapped out. Duxbury's consistently good starts put that crew out in front, with Quincy and Squantum close astern. The battle of tacks found better airs up the Squantum shore and then out towards the middle of the bay away from the Moon Island peninsula.

At the weather mark, Cohasset had a slight lead over Duxbury, with Savin Hill, Quincy, Squantum, Hull and Hingham following.

Quincy Jibes

The run home found Quincy and Savin Hill in luffing matches, which permitted Squantum to close the long gap to within luffing position.

A clever jibe by Quincy to shove Savin Hill into a luffing match with Squantum on the opposite tack sent young Jim McSorley away for third berth, with Russell nipping Squantum's John Bodge at the finish for fourth place.

The rest of the order remained unchanged.

* * *

This year's Executive Committee is headed by W. R. Arnold of Duxbury with Philip Benson of Cohasset and LeRoy Lane of Hingham.

* * *

John Q. Adams, skipper of Cohasset's challengers, is the nephew of Charles Francis Adams, who last week made a clean sweep of the seven Marblehead Race Week races with his Eight Meter, Thisbe So far in the series, young Adams has not shown the windward ability of his famous uncle.

Doherty Cards Brilliant 69 To Take State Junior Medal

BULLETIN

Defending Champion E. O. Taber, Jr., of Vesper, was eliminated in the first round of the junior golf championship at the Wollaston Golf Club this morning when defeated by Dave Keir of Framingham, 3 and 2.

It was a day of retribution for young Ernie Doherty of Woburn at Wollaston Golf Club yesterday as he shot a four-under-par 69 to win the medal in the qualifying round of this year's State junior championship.

Just two years ago the 18-year-old present caddie champion came to the 250-yard par-four 18th hole, needing only to match regulation figures to win the 1938 caddie tourney. Ernie took a five, however, to tie Ed Stone of Charles River, and then went on to lose in the play-off. Doherty started that play-off by taking a six on the first hole as against Stone's eagle.

Yesterday it seemed that the Woburn lad, a protege of Phil Friel, the Woburn pro, was determined to prove that the Montclair course held no terrors for him. He started off with a birdie on the very first hole, and carded three more while going over par only once to score a three-under 34 for the outward trip. He added another birdie on the homeward nine for a 35 and an 18-hole total of 69. Ernie, in fact, could have had a 68, for his drive on the final hole was but 10 yards off the green. He chipped too strongly, though, and left himself a 10-foot putt, which he missed by a whisker.

As it was, that 69 was good enough to break a record of 17 years' standing—the 70 was made by Jock MacAndrew over the same course in the 1923 junior tourney.

Three Broke Par

Following Doherty into today's first-round match play, were Jimmy Clark of Oakley and Ed Anderson of Blue Hill, who tied with one-under 72's. Clark, who stands six feet, two inches, is a senior at Peddie, while Anderson is working as a draftsman. These three scores contributed to the fact that this is the first time in the history of the tournament that three players have broken par.

At even par figures was 17-year-old Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, a senior at Dedham High School. Dave is continuing the same brand of golf which saw him qualify for both the State and New England amateur tournaments this year.

Favorites High

Behind Sullivan was Gerry Davis, Harvard senior from the Country Club, who earned a fine 74, while Bill Traver of Wellesley, Amherst junior, came in at 75. A few strokes higher were to be found the pre-tournament favorites, Defending Champion Ted Tabor of Vesper and Dartmouth, who had a 79; Franziem, last year's runner-up who swung his clubs in rhythm to dance music from a portable radio carried by his caddie, with a 78; Jim Danahy of Blue Hill and Boston University, with a 78; and Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, also with a 78.

In the first-round matches today, Doherty found himself paired with Kenneth Hill of Green Hill, while Tabor was meeting David Keir of Framingham. Other prominent pairings included Monahan vs. J. W. Gahan, Jr., of Hatherly; Franzeim vs. Joe Walsh of Walpole; Danahy vs. W. E. Robinson of Brae Burn, and Sullivan vs. John Van Arsdale of Wianno.

The play-off for the final two places of the 32 available for match play settled at 81, just one stroke above the record. Six players were tied at that figure, with John Colaneri of Woburn finally winning out.

By a Staff Photographer

Ernie Doherty

State Junior Golf

Morning Matches
(First Round)

Ernie Doherty, Woburn, defeated Kenneth Hill, Green Hill, 2 up.
John Colaneri, Sharon, defeated R. W. Leighton, Wenham, 3 and 4.
W. E. Traver, Wellesley, defeated Richard Hern, Woburn, 5 and 4.
J. W. Monahan, Jr., Belmont, defeated J. W. Gahan Jr., Hatherly, 5 and 4.
James Clark, Oakley, defeated Robert Benes, Albermarle, 3 and 1.
George Curley, Albermarle, defeated Draper Woodfin, Oakley, 2 up.
James Harvey, Arlmont, defeated J. R. Sides, Wellesley, 4 and 3.
William O'Brien, Framingham, defeated Bill Addison, Andover, 6 and 5.
Dave Keir, Framingham, defeated E. O. Tabor Jr., Vesper, 3 and 2.
Ed Franzeim, Bellevue, defeated Joe Walsh, Walpole, 4 and 3.
W. E. Robinson, Brae Burn, defeated James Danany, Blue Hill, 2 and 1.
H. A. McGrath Jr., Winchester, defeated B. Davis, Jr., T. C. C., 6 and 4.
Ed Anderson, Blue Hill, defeated John Cain, Albermarle, 1 up.
Fred Barnes, Fall River, defeated W. C. Feeley, Jr., Oakley, 1 up (19 holes).
W. E. Beckford, Brae Burn, defeated Roger Bissell, Blue Hill, 1 up (19 holes).
John Van Arsdale, Wianno, defeated D. B. Sullivan, Blue Hill, 1 up (19 holes).

Parker-McNeill Duo Head Veterans' Doubles Quest

Despite the influx of younger doubles teams to the top of United States play this season, national doubles followers next week at the Longwood Cricket Club will be still watching the more experienced teams of Frank Parker and Don McNeill, Bobby Riggs and his new partner, Welby Van Horn, and the old veteran combination of Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn.

Though a few of the youthful tandems have shown such marked improvement that they hold victories over their more experienced rivals in important tournaments this summer, the "older" teams will undoubtedly go into the tournament which starts Monday as favorites.

Probable seeded No. 1 pair of the domestic group will be Parker and McNeill, who a year ago here reached the semifinals to lose to the Australian second doubles team of Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford.

Both Parker and McNeill are vastly improved players over a year ago. McNeill has risen to such heights that Bobby Riggs' national championship standing is seriously threatened by the Kansas City star.

Sharp Net Game

Possessing one of the sharpest net games in this country, McNeill's value as a team mate to the steady and reliable Parker has greatly increased.

Parker's lone fault both in singles and doubles has long been his forehand. This weakness he has been reported to have overcome this year; but this is an annual story which now only "seeing is believing" will determine the truth.

There is no doubt, however, that Parker is one of the outstanding United States doubles players because of his great backhand, seldom equalled, and his stamina and court covering ability.

Doubles Prospect

A year ago he was prominently mentioned as one member of the proposed doubles team to represent this country against Australia in the Davis Cup Challenge Round. Only Walter Pate's decision to chance a young team for experience's sake, kept Parker from serving in a doubles capacity besides his singles.

Throughout the national doubles tournament a year ago, McNeill's team work was lacking in polish and the quiet and genial Don admitted it. But this year is a different story, as McNeill's aggressiveness leads in team play and Parker plays the role of dependability.

Rigg's decision to change doubles partners from Elwood Cooke to the young Van Horn is surprising to many tennis devotees, for the team last year won the Wimbledon championship in England and was ranked second nationally.

Van Horn's Status

But Van Horn's brilliant singles play in the national championships at Forest Hills last fall must have influenced Riggs into changing.

What has happened to Van Horn in singles play this year, after his jump up the ladder a year ago, has completely befuddled the experts. In recent weeks, the coast youngster has not lasted beyond second and third round play. Whether Riggs now regrets his change to Van Horn will only be determined by that individual during next week's play.

Last minute changes are quite possible and often occur in doubles combinations, and it would be not unlikely for the national champion to revert to his former partner, Cooke, next week.

Familiar Faces

Allison and Van Ryn are familiar faces as a doubles team. On two previous occasions, they were crowned doubles champions, and although they are not rated high this year as the two strive a comeback, they will be popularly watched by their many fans.

Allison has quit the championship form of tennis so many times with his copyrighted slogan "never again" that his return to the game is not a surprise. Though Allison and Van Ryn may lack speed and stamina which their younger rivals naturally possess, the Longwood crowd next week will once again marvel at their team play and automatic anticipation which cannot be equalled in this country.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
*Rowell	83	288	95	.330
Ross	103	398	122	.306
Cooney	69	216	65	.300
Miller	102	357	100	.280
West	93	343	99	.288
Moore	87	219	59	.269
Hassett	99	392	91	.232
Sisti	88	334	76	.227
Glossop	61	166	37	.223
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	51	110	21	.191
Berres	64	142	26	.183
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

(*Leading National League.)

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Finney	95	408	142	.348
Carey	20	33	11	.333
Williams	99	384	126	.328
Cramer	108	474	145	.305
Foxx	100	352	106	.301
Di Maggio	83	213	65	.305
Cronin	107	388	109	.280
Peacock	50	107	30	.280
Tabor	103	395	110	.278
Doerr	106	422	117	.277
Spence	33	52	11	.212
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	5	2	0	1.000
Salvo	13	7	3	.583
Errickson	24	8	7	.533
Sullivan	26	7	12	.368
Posedel	26	8	15	.348
Coffman	25	1	2	.333
Piechota	17	2	4	.333
Strincevitch	22	2	5	.286
Javery	22	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	27	6	2	.750
Johnson	8	3	1	.750
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Dickman	25	8	5	.615
Wilson	31	6	5	.545
Hash	30	7	6	.538
Galehouse	21	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	20	3	5	.375
Bagby	27	7	13	.350
Terry	2	0	0	.000

Farrell Wins R. I. Golf

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Rhode Island open golf championship and a new tournament record of 279 for the 72-hole test were the double possessions today of likeable Johnny Farrell of Baltusrol. Farrell's dazzling 32 on the last nine gave him a five-stroke edge over E. J. "Dutch" Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., and six on Jimmy Turnesa, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., the first-day leader.

Tiller Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

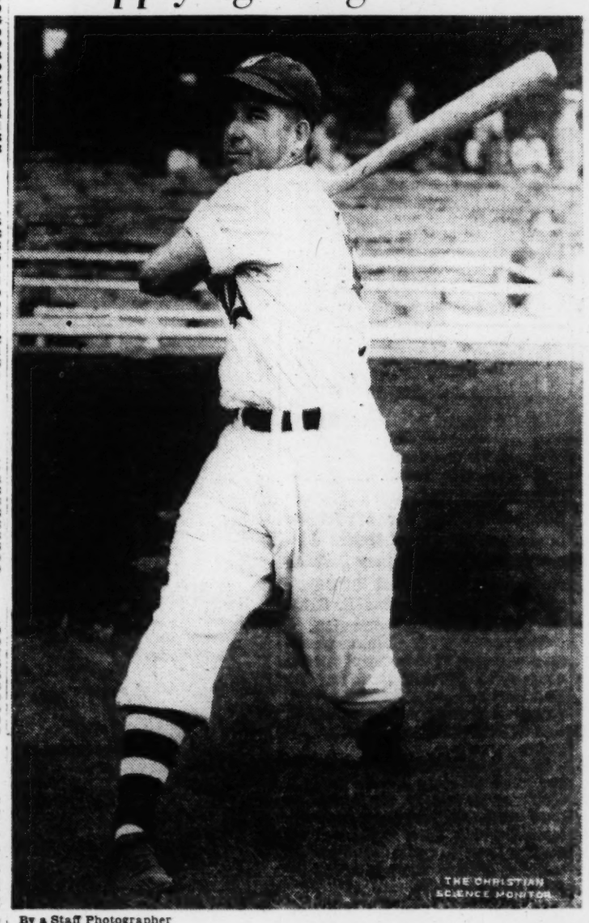
MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 14—Lincoln Davis' Roulette II, which last week began moving in the fastest company, continued its good sailing yesterday and managed to hold a one-point lead over E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II, and two points on the Roosevelt Bowl winner of 1940, John Lawrence's Moose, in the annual Ladies Plate series of the Eastern Yacht Club now being sailed off here.

Nancy Leiter, as a result of two firsts, was ahead of George D. Haskell in the Eight Meter Challenge Cup series as only two boats entered the series.

Point standing of the Thirties found Davis' Roulette II with 18, Evanthia, 17, Moose, 16, Dan Watson's Lill Singva II, 10, Edward Mitton's Mitamar II, 10, Charles P. Curtis' Ellen, 9, Alfred E. Chase's Viking, 7, Ernest Dane's Taaroa, 6, and James Connolly's Valiant, 5.

The Indian Class dories used in the series were originally designed for junior sailing championship by Marblehead yachtsmen back in 1920. Today they are the most numerous class sailing in Massachusetts Bay waters.

Supplying Sting for Bees



By a Staff Photographer

Carvel Rowell, Bees' second baseman, who took over the National League batting leadership yesterday with an average of .330. He passed Harry Danning, New York Giant catcher who is hitting at a .328 clip, when he singled in the third inning of yesterday's 4-to-1 victory over the Giants. Danning failed to hit in four trips to the plate.

Splitting the Fairways

An interesting coincidence almost came to pass in the annual State junior golf championship at Wollaston Golf Club yesterday. Playing in the same group of three were Ted Tabor, the defending champion, Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, runner-up last year, and Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, one of the coming youngsters in this part of the golfing world. Back in 1938, Tabor won the qualifying medal at Salem; last year Franzeim won it at Blue Hill; and yesterday Sullivan's 73 was good enough to hold the lead for a short while in the race for this year's medal. About one-half hour later, however, Ernie Doherty of Woburn came in with his record-breaking 69.

* * *

Youngest player in the tournament was Philip Brickley of Hatherly, who got off to a bad start on the first nine and wound up with a 109. Brickley will be 14 next October. The smallest was Myles Baker of Thorny Lea, who picked up on the eighth hole. Baker measures a scant five feet.

* * *

Franzeim claimed the dance music from his portable radio helped him "control his swing." He was not going to take it with him at first; but both Sullivan and Tabor urged him to do so. The latter two, however, asked that the music be turned off while they were making their shots, while Franzeim got a kick out of swinging in time to the orchestras. Franzeim, incidentally, holds three White Mountain amateur championships.

* * *

Walter Beckjord of Brae Burn, 18-year-old Milton Academy graduate who plans to enter Yale next month, qualified for the second year in a row with a 78, despite a tendency to hook his tee shots. Only last week Walter broke the course record at Duxbury when he turned in a 71.

* * *

Judge Joseph W. Monahan was all smiles as his son, Joe, Jr., qualified with his 78. This marked the second time in seven attempts that Joe was able to get in under the deadline. Monahan, the younger, who will be a Holy Cross freshman next month, can play a better game with the grown-ups than he can with the younger players. In 1937 and 1938, for instance, he teamed with his father to win the Winchester father-and-son event, thus becoming the first team ever to successfully defend the bowl in the 21-year history of the tournament, the second team to win it twice, and the tournament record holders with their one-over-par 72.

* * *

Two of the youngsters turned in great second nines after disastrous first nines threatened to drop them out of the contention. Johnny Van Arsdale of Wianno came home in 35 after going out in 42, while Harry McGrath of Winchester carded a 36 after scoring 43 on the outward trip. Both qualified for the first time.

* * *

Dr. Thomas Dinan of Framingham scored a 78 to lead the qualifiers in the Cape Cod amateur golf championship which opened yesterday at Eastward Ho! Country Club. A high wind sent scores kiting, with an 89 good enough to qualify for the championship flight.

* * *

Cynthia Richardson and Mrs. W. F. Barden of Highland took the halfway lead in the annual Kittansett invitation four-ball tourney yesterday when they combined for an 82. One stroke behind were Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River and Mrs. William Faversham of Concord.

* * *

Using a No. 7 iron, Ed Richmond of Arlington scored a hole-in-one at the 142-yard fifth hole at Arlmont Country Club yesterday.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Boston (2).
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (2).
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.

Tomorrow

National League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia (2).
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

A year ago, the Savin Hill crew was bothered by protests, and would have won the series easily had it not been for the disqualifications. This year they seem to be making up for the mistakes of a year ago with their clever sailing.

Detroit Infield Cracks Leaving Club Two Full Games Behind Cleveland in Race

Gehringer Riding Bench As Indians Take Second

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers, desperately trying to stay in the thick of the American League pennant fight, apparently are no stronger than Charley Gehringer—and their peerless second sacker is riding the bench at the moment.

The pennant hopes of the Bengals are built around their infield, and the infield, for more years than the oldest native can recall, has been built around Gehringer.

But Charley has slowed down. As a result, the Tigers find themselves two full games back of the Cleveland Indians, and with a record of four straight losses. The second straight Detroit defeat by the Indians came yesterday by 6-5 as young Dutch Meyer, substituting for Gehringer, booted an infield smash in the ninth that allowed the winning run to score.

Yankees Romp

However, the cheering of some 16,128 Cleveland fans was drowned somewhat by the ominous rumble of the New York Yankees, who looked like the old gang again as they smashed the Boston Red Sox by 9-1 and 19-8. Marius Russo pitched five-hit ball to win the first one and Joe Di Maggio showed younger brother Dominic of the Sox who was who in the family by smashing out a total of six hits in the two games, including a pair of homers in the afterpiece, which was called by darkness in the seventh.

The Chicago White Sox, thanks to Taft Wright's ninth-inning double that scored Luke Appling with the winning run, beat the Browns, 4-3 in spite of a revamped Brown lineup and Vern Kennedy's serious bid for his 10th victory of the year.

Athletics Win

The Athletics bunched their hits effectively in the first and fifth innings—scoring three runs each time—to down the Senators 6-3 in a night game. Dutch Leonard was touched for 13 blows, one more than Johnny Babich gave up.

The Cincinnati Reds managed to stave off the peppy Pittsburgh Pirates, largely through the efforts of Frank McCormick and the wildness of the Buc hurlers. The Reds won 4-3 when McCormick opened the ninth with a homer and then helped break the tie in the tenth with a single that put Linus Frey (who had walked) on third where he scored on Ival Goodman's right field fly.

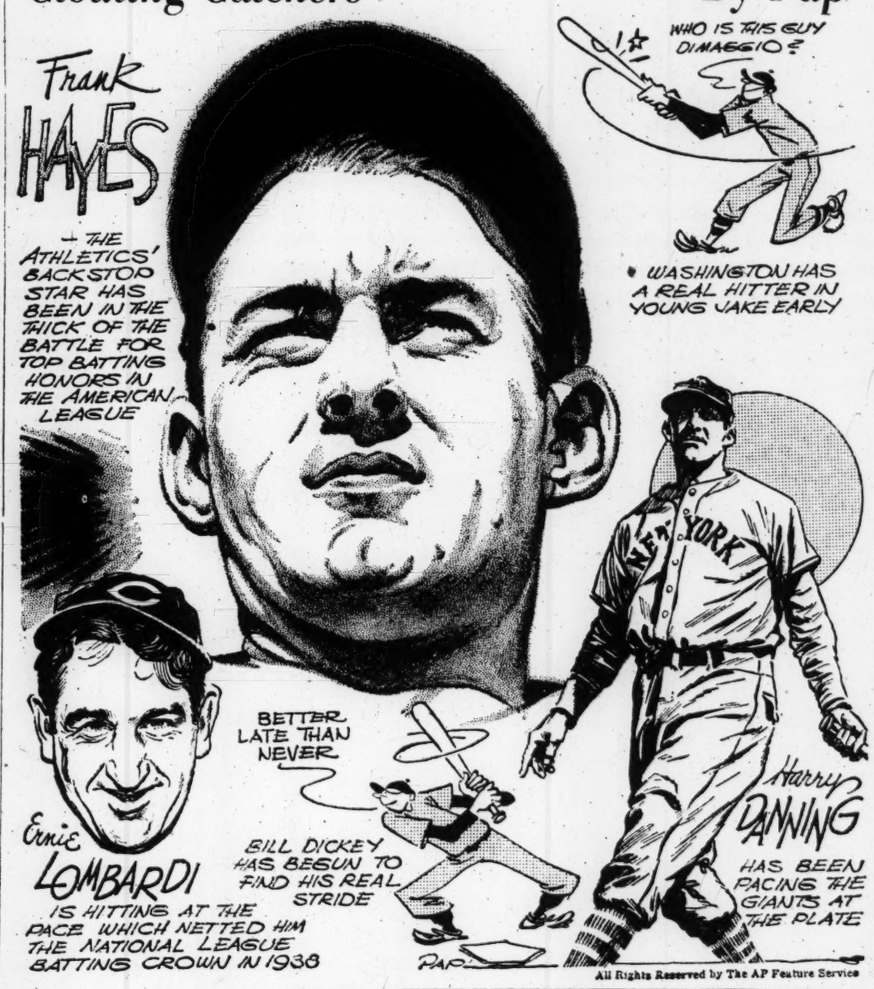
Bees Triumph

The Giants turned in the day's only "triple"—when they lost a game to the Boston Bees by 4-1, saw Harry Danning lose the batting lead to the Bees' Carvel Rowell and heard Manager Bill Terry lose a decision to Umpire George Magerkurth—and get chased for the third time in his eight years as manager. Jim Tobin got credit for the win, his second straight and the Bees' 11th in their last 15 starts.

The St. Louis Cardinals crept to within a half game of the fifth place Cubs when they beat Chicago 5-1 behind Clyde Shoun's seven hit hurling. The loss was the Cubs' fifth in six games and came on the wings of 11 blows that Larry French gave up.

The Dodgers and Phils were rained out with Brooklyn leading 3-0 at the end of the first inning.

Clouting Catchers —By Pap'


Frank HAYES
— THE ATHLETICS' BACKSTOP STAR HAS BEEN IN THE THICK OF THE BATTLE FOR TOP BATTING HONORS IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE
WHO IS THIS GUY DIMAGGIO?
WASHINGTON HAS A REAL HITTER IN YOUNG JAKE EARLY
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER
BILL DICKEY HAS BEGUN TO FIND HIS REAL STRIDE
Ernie LOMBARDI IS HITTING AT THE PACE WHICH NETTED HIM THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING CROWN IN 1938
Harry DANNING HAS BEEN PACING THE GIANTS AT THE PLATE
NEW YORK
PAP

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Parker Loses To Joe Hunt At Newport

BULLETIN

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., and Ted Schroeder, Jr., of Glendale, Calif., moved into the semifinal round of the 24th annual invitation tennis tourney at the Newport Casino by defeating two fellow Californians.

Schroeder battled four sets with another youngster, Leon Everett of Los Angeles, before he wore him down and won the match 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Kovacs had no difficulty with Edward C. Alloo of Berkeley in their quarter-final which he won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug 14 (AP) — Midshipman Joseph Hunt, of the United States Naval Academy, provided the tournament's most startling upset yesterday when he eliminated Frank Parker, of Altadena, Calif., seeded No. 2 and also second ranked nationally, 6—1, 12—14, 7—5, in the third round of the 24th annual Casino Invitation tennis tourney.

Hunt Concentrates

Hunt ran through Parker easily in the first set, but the battle began in earnest soon after the second set started. Parker rallied gamely several times after Hunt broke through his service and carried the battle to 26 games before he took the set.

The Midshipman concentrated on the net in the third set and wore Parker down, taking advantage of several errors in judgment to eke out victory.

Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, also fought his way to the quarter-final round, being forced to three sets before he defeated George Toley, of Los Angeles, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., started in where he left off Monday, taking William Talbert, of Cincinnati, 6—4, 13—11.

Molloy Out

Another seeded player who went spinning out of the competition was Gardnar Mulloy, of Coral Gables, Fla., who bowed to Edward Alloo, of Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 7—5. Veteran Frank Shields, of New York, stayed in the contention with an easy 6—2, 6—4 decision over Edwin Amark, of Los Angeles.

In the morning round Byran "Bitsy" Grant, of Atlanta, reached the quarter-finals by a whirlwind 6—1, 6—2 victory over Hal Surface, of Kansas City, while Leon Everett, of Jacksonville, Fla., had little trouble with Robert Harman, of California, 6—2, 6—4.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Marion Miley won women's western golf derby with tournament record score of 309 for 72-hole medal play test.

Football Practice to Begin Shortly for Southern Teams

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Two weeks from Monday, rain or shine, athletes will gather at all the Southern Colleges to begin formal work for the 1940 football season. The campaign promises to see a new high in average of team strength and perhaps public interest.

The teams will waste no time starting. There will be bumping off of giants at the very start. On Sept. 28, Mississippi University will be trying to make it three in a row over Louisiana State. On the same day, Tom Lieb, Florida's new coach will pitch his team against Mississippi State. This will be a stiff workout for both teams.

A week later football colors will be flying at about all the colleges. The battle at Knoxville, Tenn., between Duke and Tennessee already has national attention. The winner of this game will not doubt be one of the leaging teams in the nation this year. On the same day Auburn will be playing Tulane. This game will go a long way in determining the leader of the Southeastern Conference, Georgia's Sinkwick and the rest of the great freshmen of last year will be getting a stiff test from South Carolina. Louisiana State, making her second appearance of the year, will be intertaining Holy Cross at Baton Rouge and Vanderbilt University will be showing its stuff in Princeton's famous stadium.

While Tennessee, Tulane and Georgia Tech will be favored in the Southeastern Conference, Duke and North Carolina are general favorites to fight it out for the championship of the Southern Conference, with Wake Forest having a great chance of effecting an upset.

* * *

Norton Pritchett, director of athletics at the University of Virginia, announced last week that Albert York, assistant for the past eight years, will succeed the late Johnny Larowe as boxing coach of the University.

Pritchell also announced the appointment of Ralph Heikkeinen, former University of Michigan star, as football line coach, a position in which he replaces Edward Slaughter, line coach since 1931, who has been assigned to a post in the physical education department.

The nineteenth annual coaching school of the University of North Carolina, will open next Monday and will be directed by the coaching staff, who have made remarkable records.

Head coach Ray Wolf, will be in charge of the football department. He will lead in the discussions of the great game and also will lead in the demonstration work to be shown by some of his varsity football players.

William F. Lange, head basketball coach, will direct the basketball teachings and heady Ray coach in the football classes. Athletic Director, R. A. Fetzer, and his two track assistants, Dale Ranson and Johnny Morris, will have charge of track.

Bunn Hearn, former major league player, will be the head baseball tutor and Michael Z. Ronmon will hold the boxing classes, with R. H. Quinlen in charge of wrestling.

* * *

The North Carolina amateur softball championship will be held Aug. 29-31, State softball commissioner Wade Ison announced last Sunday. The place of the tournament will be determined by the State's eight district commissioners.

Due to other businesses, Ison said he is forced to give up his capacity of acting commissioner for the remainder of this year. His position will be filled by John Marshall, sports editor of the Raleigh Times, who directed last year's championship in Raleigh.

* * *

Georgia has selected a civilian rifle team to represent the State in the National Rifle match to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 1-21. After the most entensive and numerous series of tryouts on records, a team was selected. John Norman, of Macon, former Atlanta National Guardsman, is team captain. Ernest Sellers, of Atlanta is team coach.

These civilian riflemen were selected as the result of no fewer than eight tryouts, conducted this spring and this summer.

Williams Will Stay With Red Sox Says Owner Tom Yawkey

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Told that Ted Williams, problem child outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, was quoted in a Boston newspaper today as saying he dislikes Boston and wants to be traded to the Yankees Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager, said:

"Don't make me laugh."

Tom Yawkey, Red Sox owner, who was present at yesterday's double header, said the young California slugger positively will not be traded unless the Sox receive a proposition they cannot turn down.

"He'll just have to stick to his playing ball and learn to curb his temperament," said Yawkey.

An official of the Yankees said: "So he wants to come to the Yankees, eh? Why a pop-off like that wouldn't last two minutes with Joe McCarthy.

Joe Cronin, manager of the Sox, said Williams hadn't mentioned a trade with him and Williams later admitted he hadn't.

Boston newspapermen, here with the club, said Williams' chief peeve was against them.

Printers Baseball

Detroit 11, Cincinnati 2.
Washington 10, Minneapolis-St. Paul 1.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 12, Baltimore 5.
New York 8, Indianapolis 2.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Fitzsimmons Honored Friday Night

It will be Freddy Fitzsimmons Night at Ebbets Field on Friday when the Brooklyn Dodgers keep an arclight date with the Boston Bees. In this tightening National League pennant episode, the veteran knuckleball pitcher has been a chief factor in keeping the Leo Durochers within reach of the defending Cincinnati Reds, and is deserving of high recognition.

The Brooklyn club, which means General-Manager Larry MacPhail, will donate a purse to "Fitz," and Ebbets Field fans have been invited to contribute whatever they wish. Several local business men will also send gifts. If Freddy could clinch the pennant for the Dodgers, they probably would give him City Hall.

However, as one Brooklyn critic put it, there is one thing that they will not have to give Fitzsimmons—courage. He has it from the spikes in his shoes to the button on his cap. No pitcher, or player at any position, puts more into one game than Fred. He works as if each inning meant the title. With 11 victories and only two losses, his winning percentage is one of the highest in the majors.

* * *

Another highlight of Friday's game at Ebbets Field will be Pee Wee Reese's attempt to shatter the base-circling record. Being one of the game's quickest individuals on his feet, the Dodger shortstop's efforts will be watched with interest. He probably has the best chance among present speed merchants.

According to unofficial statistics, the existing standard is held by Johnny Rucker, utility outfielder of the Giants. While with Atlanta last season in the Southern Association, Rucker was clocked circling the bags in 13 seconds flat. The distance is 360 feet.

Back in 1929, Evar Swanson of the Reds made the circuit in 13.4 seconds, to break Hans Lobert's mark. Hans made the grade in 1910. Maurice Archdeacon of the Red Sox equalled the Lobert figure in '25.

* * *

Incidentally, young Mr. Reese, although known for his defensive brilliance, has made a rather remarkable offensive start in a Dodger uniform. His first four home runs in the National League were "last-ditch" drives. They write a story all their own.

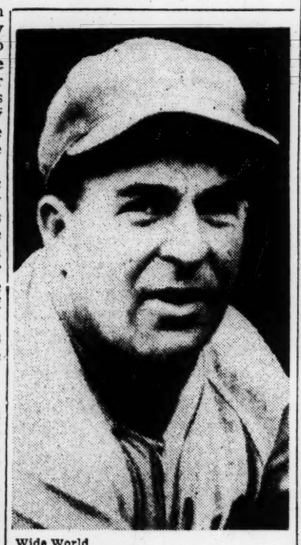
For example, on May 26 at Philadelphia he gave the Brooks a 2-1 win over Kirby Higbe by hitting for the circuit in the ninth inning. On July 3 at the Polo Grounds, the youngster drove one out of the park in the ninth with the bases loaded and the score tied 3-all. In an Aug. 3 contest with the Cubs at Brooklyn, he hit another in the last of the ninth—the only score off Southpaw Ken Raffensberger. The following afternoon his ninth-inning fourbagger saved the Dodgers from defeat in the second half of a twin bill.

All of which prompted a Dodger rooter to shout: "The Brooks are never beaten until Reese is out in the ninth!"

* * *

While on the subject of the Dodgers, it also is interesting to note how Dixie Walker has pounded the ball in the series with the Giants, traditional rivals of the Brooklyn club. As a matter of fact, the outfielder has been bad news to practically every outfit in the league, but figures prove that he has been unusually effective facing Bill Terry's hurlers.

Since early July, the Ebbets Field entry has captured six straight from the Terrymen and holds a 9-3 edge over the entire schedule. Walker is in a large way responsible for this advantage, with his .465 batting mark. In 43 times at bat, Dixie has collected 20 hits and accounted for 31 runs batted in. It was his heavy bludgeon that ruined the recent Mel Ott Night for Giant rooters.



Wide World

Fred Fitzsimmons

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jim Tobin, Bees—Won second straight by limiting Giants to eight hits for 4-1 victory.

Frank McCormick, Reds—His homer and single were major factors in win over Pirates.

Clyde Shoun, Cardinals—His seven-hit pitching nipped Cubs.

Marius Russo and Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Former's five-hit pitching tamed Red Sox in opener and Joe's two homers in after piece paced Yanks' win.

Ray Mack, Indians—His ninth inning single that ultimately was turned into a run beat the Tigers, 6-5.

Taft Wright, White Sox—His ninth inning double gave the Sox a 4-3 edge over the Browns.

Johnny Babich, Athletics—Scattered a dozen Washington hits as the A's won a night game, 6-3.

The wearing duties of a big league catcher are hardly conducive to a fat batting average. More often than not a backstop will take his turn at bat trying to grip the club with a hand or finger handicapped by a foul tip.

In spite of all this, the catchers of both major leagues have been doing themselves proud with their stick-work. Take Harry Danning of the Giants. Hard-working Hank has been pounding the ball at a terrific clip cutting out a merry pace for the sluggers of the National League for the greater part of the current season. He has been the Mr. Punch of the Giants and did much toward pulling his teammates out of their early season slump.

Big Ernie Lombardi of the Reds is not far behind Danning in the batting averages. Lombardi won the individual batting crown in 1938 but slumped a bit last season. This year, trying to atone for his World Series lapses last fall, Ernie has been hustling every minute. The effort is reflected in his batting mark.

Lombardi was the second National League catcher to pace the hitters. Bubbles Hargrave, another Cincinnati catcher, turned the trick back in 1926. There is ample precedent, therefore, to light the way toward the individual batting crown for either Danning or Lombardi.

In the American League, Frankie Hayes, Connie Mack's brilliant backstop, has been battling the leaders for top batting honors most of the season. The A's catcher is having the best season of his career and has taken advantage of Bill Dickey's slump to step to the head of the class of American League catchers.

Washington has come up with a fine catcher in Jake Early, who has been hitting at a right merry clip.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	67	37	.644	
Brooklyn	62	42	.596	5
New York	53	47	.530	12
Pittsburgh	53	50	.515	13½
Chicago	54	55	.495	15½
St. Louis	50	55	.490	16
Boston	40	63	.388	26½
Philadelphia	33	66	.333	31½

Results Aug. 13
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Boston 4, New York 1.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3. (10 innings).
One game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cleveland	66	44	.600	
Detroit	64	46	.582	2
Boston	58	51	.532	7½
Chicago	55	56	.524	8½
New York	55	51	.519	9
Washington	47	60	.439	18
St. Louis	46	65	.411	21
Philadelphia	41	64	.390	22½

Results Aug. 13
New York 9, Boston 1.
New York 19, Boston 8.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 3.

Football Practice to Begin On Sept. 10 at Iowa State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Forty-four husky Cyclones wil answer the first call of Coach Jim Yeager for football practice at Iowa State College this season.

The gridiron boss has mailed invitations to that number of players, asking that they report Tuesday, Sept. 10, for initial sessions.

Backs Returning

The Cyclone backfield will be best fortified as the gridders arrive, with seven lettermen expected to be on hand. Included in the list are Joe Taylor of Ames and Lincoln Stewart of Des Moines, juniors who won major awards at right halfback, with Don Griswold of Clarinda and Bill Lechtenberg of Sioux City, senior regulars at the left halfback spot.

Three husky line-rammers, Henry Wilder, regular of two seasons ago, Merle Osborne and Clair Ethington of Lenox, a sophomore, will bid for the fullback job. Osborne was a regular last season, and with Wilder, is a senior.

Seaburg at Quarter

Bog Seaburg of Red Oak, junior letterman, will return to the quarterback post in the autumn drills. Seventeen major lettermen and two holders of minor awards are included in the full list of players. Among late candidates, experience will be found at every position, with Capt. Tom Smith of Boone heading the senior ranks at right guard.

Other line leaders are expected to be Bernard Mickelson of Ames, tackle, and Bob Kirkpatrick of Austin, Minn., at center. Both are junior lettermen.

End Aces

Doug Graves of Cherokee, senior defense ace, with John Heggen of Des Moines and Jean Lange of Sac City, are the lettermen returning for end duty. The latter pair are juniors.

A senior tackle and letterman is Melvin Happe of Carroll, while James Cobb of Lake City is a junior candidate and has a minor award.

Ernest Mueller of Van Meter, a senior, will bid for the left guard post, with Laverne Lewis of Clear Lake and Bob Burrell of Gilmore City, both junior lettermen, also shooting at regular assignments.

Stan Brown of Grinnel, winner of a minor letter at center, will be one of the early-reporting veterans, and is on the junior list.

Miss Betz Defeats Miss Jacobs

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—Pauline Betz, 21, of Los Angeles, scored the sharpest of tennis upsets today by eliminating Helen Jacobs of Los Angeles, the Nation's No. 2 star, 6—1, 6—4, as the Essex County Club's 16th annual invitation tournament moved through its quarter-final round.

Miss Betz, unseeded but ranked 8th nationally and winner of eight of her last 16 tournaments, amazed the morning gallery by completely outplaying her highly-rated opponent. The youthful newcomer, playing her second year of big-time tennis, kept the veteran Miss Jacobs always on the run and all but wore her down.

Forced Going

Miss Betz forced the going from the start and raced away to a 5—0 lead before Miss Jacobs could break through to win a game. She kept piling up point after point mainly by the simple expedient of driving Miss Jacobs far back and then dumping a floating drop shot over the net that Miss Jacobs refused to even chase.

Miss Jacobs, national champion from 1932 through 1936, made a final spurt in the second set as she pulled up from 2—4 to 4—4 in games, but Miss Betz raised her game in turn and ran out the match.

The upset proved the outstanding feature of a three-match program that saw two other California stars reach the quarter-finals, defending champion Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica.

Dropped One Game

World-queen Alice dropped only a single game to the usually formidable Helen Pedersen of New York, winning 6—1, 6—0. Miss Bundy, ranked 6th nationally, had a much harder time with Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, ranked 10th, but she pulled out, 8—6, 6—4.

One other quarter-final singles match was to be played later in the day between Mary Hardwick of England, top-foreign seeded, and Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, upset conquerer of fourth-seeded Virginia Wolfenden yesterday. Doubles and mixed doubles were also to be played later.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 13
International League
Toronto 2, Syracuse 1.
Newark 3, Rochester 4.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 4.
Buffalo-Jersey City, rain.

American Association
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 6.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 1.
Columbus 2, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 9, Toledo 5.

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 4, Oakland 2.
Hollywood 2, San Francisco 1.
Portland 9, Los Angeles 2.
Only games.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 3, Tulsa 1.
Houston 7, San Antonio 5.
Dallas 3, Fort Worth 1.
Shreveport 7, Beaumont 2.

Southern Association
Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 5.
Nashville 9, Knoxville 4.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 7.

Eastern League
Binghamton 8-2, Wilkes-Barre 3-3.
Elmira 2-4, Springfield 1-11 (first 10 innings.)
Albany 3-4, Scranton 2-14 (first 10 innings.)
Hartford 6-13, Williamsport 3-8.

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Reds defeated Pirates, 9-8 and extended National League lead to 7½ games as Cardinals bowed to Cubs, 4-0.

Gunners Start Trek Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the opening gun little more than two weeks off, thousands of American men and women will soon start their annual battle for the most coveted shooting titles in the world, to be settled in three weeks of almost continuous firing at Camp Perry, Ohio. This greatest peace time gun-battle will fill the period from Sept. 1 through 21, with practically every top-notch rifle and pistol marksman of the Nation competing.

The first contingent heading for the Ohio National Guard Camp on the shores of Lake Erie, where the National Rifle and Pistol Matches will be held, is well on its way from far off Hawaii, and numbers more than 25 members of the National Guard and Civilian rifle teams of the Pacific possession.

Teams from Alaska and Puerto Rico wil start this week to meet more than 5,000 marksmen from every state in the Union, including all branches of the American armed forces, police, and civilians, to again make the National Matches the largest shooting event in the world and one of the greatest sporting spectacles in this country.

In all, 105 separate matches will be fired in small .22 caliber, the large .30 caliber military rifles and in pistols, with all individual and team championships at stake. Older by two years than the famous Kentucky Derby, the National Matches stand as America's most venerable sports event, with two of the country's oldest trophies, the Leech Trophy and the Wimbledon Cup, in competition.

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HYANNIS, Main and Scudder Ave., Route 28.
KINGSTON, 91 Main St., Route 3
MEDFORD, Revere Blvd and Fellsway, Route 1.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
August 14, 1940

Joys of Park Service Life Outweigh Its Problems

So Declares Mrs. Jackson, Who Is Wife, Mother and Enthusiastic Nature-Lover at Montezuma Castle

By Betty Jackson

Women in the Wilderness—5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People often ask me how I like being the wife of a custodian in a National Monument, and they seem to expect one of two answers. One type thinks it must be terrible to bury oneself out where it is so lonesome. The other thinks it must be very "romantic," living near the ruins, and that of course I have plenty of people to talk to, with so many visitors coming through.

Well, few visitors have time to stop to call on me and fewer yet come when I am free to chat with them. Yet I don't get lonesome. I wasn't lonesome—even in our first year of marriage, when my husband and I had no one but each other to talk to. The ruins don't thrill me much any more, since I have learned all that is now known about them. "Romance" I do find—but it lies, for me, in the apparently limitless field for research, of almost every kind, which my life here as a custodian's wife offers.

We live at Montezuma Castle, in Arizona—a National Monument set aside purely for its archaeological significance. When I came, I had had good geological groundwork, and some archaeological training, obtained at Vassar College and the University of New Mexico respectively. Being a Connecticut Yankee, I found everything out here new and exciting.

Probed Into the Geology

I probed immediately into the geology of the region. But I soon found it would take a "better man" than I to simplify it for the visitor.

Our problem was two-fold—that of acquiring the scientific facts available, and that of presenting them to the visiting public in a way that would both instruct and interest them. I say "our problem," because in this branch of the National Park Service the wives of custodians are encouraged to get their fingers in the pie as much as their husbands will permit. And my fingers were very much in the pie, in all my spare time, till our second child arrived—since which time I have been more like the traditional homemaker.

In the archaeological line the excavation type of research was not available to me—because all the digging that was going to be done had been done. And yet I did one exciting thing right off the bat. Earl, my husband, took me through the ruins in detail. And what did I discover but an old door, probably the original entrance, which the Indians themselves had sealed up! Having never been through the ruins before, I didn't know what not to look for. So I discovered something which several careful investigators and thousands of visitors had missed.

Where She Helped Most

Where I helped most, probably, was in rearranging the museum, helping to prepare the exhibits, criticizing, praising, and suggesting. Most of my suggestions were overruled, since my husband is way ahead of me on this science of visitor reaction. But some of them were taken, and have turned out well.

I also helped Earl to catch and identify the snakes and lizards we could get on the monument. People want to know about our natural history. And Earl set up an exhibition of very realistically preserved insects. We next started on the flowers and plants; but neither of us is a botanist, so that has now been taken up by our botanist ranger.

I tried to do something with the birds, on my own initiative. When I married Earl, I knew a little about them from my father and a Santa Fe bird hobbyist named Jens Jensen, who was steeped in bird lore and who has helped me a great deal. I got permission from headquarters, and started bird-banding. To many of you that may not mean anything, so I'll outline it.

Bird Banding

There are many people all over the United States, who, like myself, co-operate with the Bureau of Biological Survey by trapping birds, putting tiny numbered aluminum bands on their legs, and releasing them. A record is then sent to Washington, giving the band number and all you know about the bird. Your bird may fly around near by for a month or so, then migrate. Since there are so many co-operators, a record may soon come in to Washington that another person has trapped and released your bird. In Washington, then, charts are made up showing flight paths of the birds in migration, nesting dates and places, and all sorts of things which eventually they can and do use for protection of game birds, or even control of grasshopper plagues.

Banding birds helped me to know them well, especially those I handled. But our first baby got in the way of the banding schedule—so I stopped for the time being, rather than lose birds from leaving them too long in the traps.

My interest had sprouted like a mushroom, however. I couldn't bear to drop all useful contact with the birds. I wrote the Superintendent, and he encouraged me to continue my monthly reports, using sight records rather than banding ones. So every month I sit down and write the interesting things about the birds I have seen. I have a card catalog in which I put down everything I observe about each bird.

Keeps Records of Birds

For instance, I note these items jotted on my cards:

"April: On the tenth, the Arizona Hooded Oriole and his wife returned. We are mighty glad to see them back. They apparently decided on their quarters for this year, for I saw their nest yesterday in another sycamore a hundred yards or so up the creek.

"The Say Phoebes haven't yet decided on their quarters for this year. She seems in favor of the old spot above our front door, but he has other ideas.

"As for the coot, I don't know why he doesn't get him a wife. He's been here alone all the time."

"May: Last month I mentioned the disagreement in the Say Phoebe family. Well, she won. On the nineteenth she laid one egg—in the old nest above our door."

"December: The coot is still alone. He fishes below the Castle, diving a lot to the bottom for his feed. Near the tent he does almost no diving, but swims around picking up insects from the surface, from floating leaves and from just under the water. He shakes the water off his head much the way a cat would, as if he dislikes it. He always swims away from me in a casual manner, as if he were going there anyhow; and then, if I stand still a while, he swims back and goes right on feeding. He has a lovely way of striking out to right and left alternately with his bill, but occasionally he breaks the rhythm when there are two delicious morsels on one side."

Whenever I leave the house, I take my field glasses with me. This way I can watch the birds for a few minutes or a few hours, and feel that I am really contributing something to natural science. Some day I may write a book about my birds. In the meantime I am gathering material which is of interest to the visitor and to natural scientists, and of permanent value for the monument—even if I never write the book.

I have now seen well over a hundred different species of birds in less than one square mile of Arizona's country. Several other Park Service wives are now co-operating on bird observation and banding, finding this a type of study they can carry on without neglecting household duties.

The Mother Job

But—you are probably wondering—how about the mother job, out here in the wilderness? Isn't it very difficult to raise children in such an isolated place, with so few conveniences?

Difficult? No.

I think it's fun bringing up children on a National Monument. Of course I will admit that our problem of isolation is somewhat accentuated by the fact that this is a wild-life preserve. If a rattlesnake suns himself in my yard, or a scorpion or centipede invades my bedroom, I am permitted to, and I do, contest the intruder's invasion. But away from the beaten trails and the houses, this land is their domain—to share with the rabbits and squirrels and coyotes and birds any way they can work it out between them. Out there I am the intruder, and must watch out for myself without hurting them.

An Important Lesson

To teach this principle to my older son was somewhat difficult, yet vitally necessary. I have accomplished it by making him avoid all unknown moving creatures. But I don't want to teach him fear; and I have tried to show him the balance between fear and carelessness. Perhaps I should say between fear and curiosity—as those seem to be the two driving urges in a child's mind.

Then, too, we mothers who live where tourists call by the thousands have almost as much of a traffic problem as any of you who live amidst city traffic. The cars whirl into and out of the parking area here—with even less caution than they use in a town.

For instance, there was the memorable day when Martin decided to visit Daddy at the office. That day there was not only the traffic menace but a flood as well. But Martin trotted merrily, and safely as I later learned, across a narrow foot bridge and across the dangerous parking area. I had last seen him heading in the opposite direction, and had called to him not to go away. He had turned around; and the next thing I knew, there had fallen that ominous silence all mothers know. The more I called, the louder became the silence. Below the house the flood was roaring—great murky waters carrying logs larger than Martin. But the ground was soft, and I could see none of his footsteps; so I decided thankfully he hadn't drowned. I roused out the ranger's wife to hunt with me, and then ran over to the office to get Earl to help. And there was Martin peacefully sitting on a chair! Earl had thought I had brought him over. I couldn't even scold Martin. I just sat down and wept with relief.

Remarkable Conveyance

Now Martin's daily walk is no longer a problem, because I have a Go-hike. That's a wheelbarrow-chair effect in which I strap the baby. Martin holds onto the handles with me; and we can go anywhere he likes. The greatest advantage is that I can set it down anywhere, even on a hill, and grab my field glasses if I see a bird.

I've spoken of the hazards of a National Monument, but there are advantages, too. Have you ever gotten your child up at night to see wild baby rabbits huddled on his window sill—all balls of fluff with eyes and ears? Or does he often watch a procession of quail not twenty-five feet away. Rabbits and lizards move away as Martin and I walk by, but only to the nearest bush. There they wait placidly, then go about their business as we do ours. And you can see some of the prettiest sights in the world a few steps from the house: quail eggs, twelve fluffy brown and white ducklings no bigger than your fist, an oriole, a baby skunk with stripes complete in miniature, a humming bird poising over a mallow blossom, a yucca in bloom, or a warbler's nest.

Mother Nature has generously turned her pockets inside out here. She shares her most fascinating secrets with our children, helping me put order in their lives by showing them hers.

United States Department of the Interior

(1) Instead of the next door neighbor's modern garage, Mrs. Earl Jackson's home looks out on this relic of a prehistoric race, Montezuma Castle, which is now a National Monument in Arizona. Betty Jackson's husband is the national park custodian in charge of it. This old communal dwelling is about fifty feet in height by sixty feet in width, five stories high. (2) Here is a view of some of the old floor levels at the ruin west of the Castle. Mrs. Jackson is bending over an ancient fireplace. (3) With this "Go-hike," or wheelbarrow chair, an afternoon walk with the children is no problem at all. (4) A snapshot of the whole family, Custodian Earl Jackson, his wife, Betty, and the two small Jacksons.

A Hat for a Very Young Man!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the stores in our vicinity yielded no masculine headgear for our nine-months-old son, I designed and fashioned a simple white piqué hat to shade his eyes from the summer sun with all the efficacy but none of the effeminacy of the sunbonnet.

Shortly after its first appearance, the hat was admired by the mothers of two neighboring boys, with the result that I made similar head coverings for them. Perhaps other mothers, aunts, or grandmothers would like to make such hats for the very young men in their families.

Here is the young master himself. How pleased he is with his very first hat—which his mother made for him! You can make one like it for your little man, if you will follow the directions in the accompanying article.

First, measure the circumference of child's head. Then divide that figure, probably from 18 to 20 inches, by six. Then cut out six wedge-shaped pieces. The length (distance from apex to base) of each wedge should measure 5½ inches, and the base should equal one-sixth of the head circumference plus a half inch allowance on either side for seams. Thus, if a child's head measures 18 inches, each of the six segments would be four inches at the base, and 5½ inches from base to apex.

Sew the wedge-shaped pieces together to form a skullcap, and fasten a covered button at the seam joinings at the top center.

To determine the inner measurement of the brim, place the crown, right side up, on paper, then cut a circular brim pattern to fit. Two to two and a half inches is a suitable width for the brim.

Cut out two pieces to form the brim. Stitch together, attach to the crown, and presto—the young man's first hat!

Any material suitable for children's clothing—cotton, linen, silk, or even corduroy—can be used for these hats. As they are easily laundered, hats to match various play suits are practicable.

The ingenious seamstress will evolve her own variations of the basic pattern. She may attach the brim to the crown by a row of buttons and buttonholes. The brim may be in a color to contrast with the crown. A row of scallops or other embroidery around, the brim lends a festive touch. A bright band gives a certain distinction.

And the majority of mothers will find a chin strap essential—because what a baby likes most about any hat is to pull it off!

M. S. C.

Lettuce Lawns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Humorously you write, dear Ed.,
of a gardener whose face was red,
when in his vegetable bed,
he found green sprouting grass
(a pretty pass),
while lettuce wantoned on the lawn,
where bare spots yawn;
and then you say,
that a display
of carrot tops might be a pleasant change
from monotone of turf, while parsnips range
with cabbages and peas,
beneath the trees.
Now brother,
as one gardener to another,
if we plant our lettuce
where the grass should be,
and asparagus
where once there was a tree,
and put our bluegrass in a garden plot,—
then could a poet sing,
in metric verse—
"A garden is a lovesome thing,
God wot!"—
when everything
is in reverse?

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

This is the fifth of six Wednesday articles.

Artists Prefer Bonneted Women

New York

Of late I've been bothered by the spectacle of New York women and girls appearing on the streets without hats, their locks sun-roughened and windblown. Sometimes they carry a "prop hat"—a bunch of ribbons and feathers, making it a case of bird in hand and bush on head. Sometimes they tie a scarf over their wayward curls. They stand out distressingly against a background of well-dressed women.

At first, as Lawton Mackall, the writer, put it, "I thought they had just washed their hair and were drying it," and didn't pay much attention to those few ill-kempt damsels. Then I heard hints that this was a "new fad" which might make some headway.

As a photographer, I'm concerned aesthetically with the contours, line, expression, and shadows which heighten interest in a feminine face. When a woman appears on the streets without a hat, the entire composition is unbalanced; and the absence of shadows means the removal of charms which compensate mechanized backgrounds.

I became sufficiently disturbed to write to a number of artists I know—photographers, illustrators and writers—stating my views and asking them how they felt about it.

Now, as everybody knows, artists are notoriously wrong about most things, so it didn't surprise me in the least that some of them replied that they rather liked the look of bareheaded damsels. I was glad, however, to see that such a lot of them were right. I quote a few:

James Montgomery Flagg, whose drawings of lovely women grace the smartest magazine covers: "When gals go hatless in the streets in daylight, they look like Sigrid hurrying to the grocer's for a forgotten yeast cake—it is small town stuff."

Arthur William Brown, another of our leading illustrators: "Women should definitely wear hats in cities. It's as much a part of the ensemble as shoes."

Dean Cornwall, famous muralist: "I agree with you that women should wear hats in the streets."

Russell Patterson, well-known illustrator: "You have hit upon one of my pet peeves. I lived for many years in France and have never been able to get away from the fact that a lady always wore a hat when appearing in public."

Philip Dunning, producer-playwright: "I'm all for hats and I like them big, with wide brims, because they act as a sort of picture frame."

Albert Stevens Crockett, author: "When a woman 'dressed for the street' fails to put on her hat, she isn't dressed, no matter how beautiful her hair."

Of course, I knew I was right all the time, but it's nice to have support like that. And, thus encouraged, I now pronounce my dictum: Let us have done with this hat-in-hand business!

Nikolas Muray

A Woman's Invention Has Given Us Naphthalated Wools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With this old world spinning at super speed, you might just as well be a little foresighted, even about clothes. And when it comes to looking over the wool worsted situation, as you will have to almost before you know where you are, it is foresighted good sense to be advised on that particular process which is responsible for "Naphthalated" woolen materials. This process, which has proved such a valuable contribution to the wool industry and the public at large, was discovered by a woman—Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, well known for years in the home economics field.

Since the beginning of wool weaving, various means have been sought to cleanse wool of grease, dirt, twigs, and all the other outdoor things gathered by the sheep while grazing. But most of these have been abandoned. For several centuries, scouring the wool with soap and water has been by far the most usual method employed.

There was much left to be desired, however, in the efficiency of this process. When the water was too hot, the tender wool fibers shrivelled. If there was any carelessness in another direction, there were mats to contend with. Alkali in the soap proved harmful to the fibers. And much of the valuable by-product of this process, known as wool grease (nature's weather protection to the sheep) was not only washed away, but was found to be polluting the streams where this work was carried on.

Mrs. Richards, a professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, began to work on the idea of a substitute process, because, as a water analyst, she was concerned with the problem of stream pollution. An analysis to solve water pollution seems far removed from the beautiful soft materials carrying the "100% Naphthalated Wool" tags, which are available in all our good shops today. However, Mrs. Richards saw the two as clearly related. And to her belongs the honor of having started the development of a new commercial process — a process that has become an important factor in the history of America's production of woolens and worsteds.

In this process the wool is first given three baths in great tanks or kiers of naphtha to remove the grease from the virgin fleece. The wool is then gently washed in clear, clean water. No soap or alkaline solutions are used. Raking, forking, excessive handling are eliminated. The original life, strength, and resiliency of the fibers are preserved. No soap film is left on the fibers. And—very important—dyes penetrate deeply and evenly after this processing.

Wisconsin Girl Sculptures Cheese

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new medium for sculpture, cheese, is being used by the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture to publicize its famous dairyland product. A longhorn of Wisconsin natural cheese, weighing about thirteen pounds and measuring twelve and one half inches high by six inches across, is used for this work. The sculpture when completed is nearly normal size. Heads of many prominent people have been sculptured and presented at conventions.

Miss Jean Lucia Findlay, an honor art graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has been commissioned to do this work. One of the famous heads which this artist has sculptured is Frances Willard, a noted temperance advocate. The complete work was presented at a national Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention.

Miss Findlay has to work with speed and then cool her subject in the refrigerator for several days to keep it at the right consistency. She works from a photograph, and if the view is not adequate, she says it is great fun to use her imagination to complete the head.

"I have to use a variety of tools," Miss Findlay explained. "Everything from a carving knife down to an orange wood stick. I discovered if the cheese crumbles, butter massaged over the head will give it smoothness. Then after it is cooled, I find it workable again. After the head is completed, it is dipped in paraffin which gives it surface protection and insures a longer life, providing it is put into a refrigerator occasionally to keep it in good condition."

Picnic Sandwich Combinations

Clever picnic box packers can think of many different sandwich combinations for fresh crisp cabbage leaves. Cabbage goes well with dark breads—whole wheat, graham, nut, or brown bread—as well as white bread, and can be used chopped or shredded, or the whole leaves can be used like lettuce.

Among delicious sandwich fillings using cabbage are: sliced or chopped tongue with minced cabbage; flaked fish (salmon, tuna, or crab meat) with minced cabbage and salad dressing (especially good in long rolls), plain shredded cabbage with or without dressing; chopped cabbage, cottage cheese, raisins and boiled salad dressing. Tasty sandwiches can also be made of buttered brown bread and sauerkraut, to be served with baked beans or potato salad.

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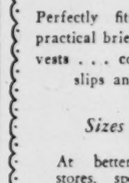

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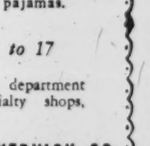

"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two contrasting pastel handles of green, red, yellow or blue. 3 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 3084 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales 275,000
Previous day's sales 641,350
1940 volume to date 137,454,345
1939 volume to date 133,680,762

Stock Prices Mixed; Steels In Mild Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The stock market tried to stage a comeback today but buying waned after an early push upward.

Near the final hour, prices were mixed, with steels and aircrafts showing the best recovery from yesterday's sharp sell-off.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 275,000 shares, less than half the turnover in the previous session.

Traders became more accustomed to the big-scale aerial warfare over the British Isles, brokers said, and noted the London market, closer to the scene of fighting, had taken the war news much more calmly than Wall Street.

Higher in the stock list were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Chrysler, Union Carbide, Great Northern preferred and Glenn Martin.

Sears Roebuck, American Telephone and du Pont were among those showing moderate losses.

In the curb, American Cyanamid B, United Gas and United Wall Paper rose fractions in quiet trading. Many usually active issues failed to appear on the tape.

Bond Market Heavy

Heaviness in rail loans was a drag on the bond market today, but losses generally were small.

A few exceptions to the trend, representing fractional gains near the final hour, included International Hydro Electric 6s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Economic consequences here of a successful German invasion of England, brokers said, would be too far reaching to gauge now and few traders were willing to defend aggressively a market position one way or the other.

Traders also handled the foreign dollar list with kid gloves. One of the most active issues, Canada 4s, dipped around a point.

United States Governments lost as much as ¼ point.

Domestic corporates trimmed included Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and St. Paul 5s. Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 dipped more than 2.

Higher were Portland General Electric 4½s and Montana Power 3¾s.

U. S. to Get All The Manganese It Wants From Brazil

NEW YORK (AP) — American steel mills were assured "all the manganese they can use" by a Brazilian Government official.

Maj. Napoleao de Alencastro Guimaraes, Chief of Staff of Brazil's Ministry of Communications and Public Works, made this offer in announcing his purchase here of $1,800,000 worth of railroad equipment.

The purchase supplements last year's buying of 17 locomotives and 1,000 cars for the Central Railroad of Brazil.

"That equipment," said Major Guimaraes, "provided the transportation needed for our manganese. We now can furnish all the United States can use. All the United States needs now is the notion of buying. I have asked for orders in this country.

"We have five export points with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year."

He said he had signed a contract with United States Steel Corporation for $1,000,000 worth of rails for tracks in Northern Brazil and with Union Switch & Signal Co. for $800,000 of block signals and other control devices for use on the Central Railroad.

Shortage of Tin Not Expected By Steel Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute asserted that "any fears of a shortage of tin do not appear to be well founded."

The Institute called attention to suggestions "recently voiced in some circles" that there is a possibility of a tin shortage and said:

"While no definite figures are available on aggregate stocks of tin held by members of the tin plate industry or in transit to them, leading producers are confident that the situation is comfortable. They foresee no important disturbances in the outlook.

"That is the prevailing view, despite recent events in the Far East, which have cast a shadow over the future control of the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China. Both of these possessions have rich tin ore deposits and they supply the United States with a substantial part of their tin.

"The opinion is common that even if those colonial possessions were to pass out of the control of the Empires to which they now belong, the new rulers would be no less eager to sell tin."

Loans to Business Increase $5,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities had increased $5,000,000 to a total of $4,446,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 7.

New York banks increased their business loans $10,000,000, but this was partly offset by losses in some other centers.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	A'g 13
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5¼	5	5	A'g 13
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	A'g 13
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	11	39½	38¾	39½	
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	½	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 13
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	3	20¼	20	20	+ ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	149½	148½	149½	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	64	64	64	A'g 7
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	9	30	29½	29½	— ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	+ ⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 10
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	9	54¼	53¼	53¼	—1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	A'g 12
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 13
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	95	94	94	—1
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174	174	A'g 13
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	18	18	18	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	+1¼
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 13
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 13
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 13
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 7
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	14½	14¼	14¼	A'g 13
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	28¼	28	28	+ ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Record Wheat Carryover In Canada Shown

CHICAGO (AP)—The Canadian wheat crop carryover of more than 300,000,000 bushels is an all-time record, it was reported in grain circles, and amounts to almost three years' home consumption for the Dominion.

The present North American reserve supply from previous crops now totals 584,000,000 bushels. If the government's last estimate of a combined spring and winter wheat crop of 760,000,00 bushels and the Canadian prospective crop of 450,000,000 were added to this figure, it would bring the total for the continent to 1,794,000,000, probably the largest amount of wheat ever to be reckoned with.

Some traders said it was not likely that total shipments from Canada and the United States would exceed 400,000,000 bushels during the coming season, even granting that yields of Argentina and Australia turn out poorly. After allowing for normal domestic needs, the North American carryover next year, would be fully as large as at present, they said.

Crop Prospects Good

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—With the 1940 harvest under way, Canada's crop prospects appear generally favorable, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in the sixth of a series of seven fortnightly telegraphic crop reports covering conditions through the Dominion.

On the prairies, a week of hot, dry weather brought the crop along rapidly. In Manitoba, over 50 per cent of the wheat has been cut and early samples from the 1940 crop are grading high. Threshing is underway and deliveries will begin in volume this week.

Harvesting in Saskatchewan is general in the south and central sections and by the middle of this week will be general over the whole province. Some deterioration of late sown crops was caused by the extreme heat but in general the speeding up of maturity has been beneficial.

Cutting of wheat is underway in southern Alberta and in the Peace River country. Harvesting should be general by next week. Crop prospects continue to be very favorable.

Insect damage, the report stated, has not been great although grasshoppers are still causing slight damage. The beet webworm has been causing serious losses in gardens in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan.

Advisory Committee

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — The make-up of an 11-man advisory committee to the Canadian Wheat Board was announced by Trade Minister MacKinnon.

The committee:

Fred H. Glendenning of Vancouver, representing Pacific Coast shipping interests; Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel, Alta., and Paul Farnalls of Halkirk, Alta., representing Alberta producers; J. H. Wesson of Regina and J. A. McCowan of Summerberry, Sask., representing Saskatchewan producers;

D. G. Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, representing Manitoba producers; Fred Pettypiece of Ault, Ont., representing Ontario producers; Rosario Messier of Coutrecoeur, Que., representing Quebec consumers; A. C. Reid of Winnipeg, representing line elevators; D. A. Campbell of Toronto, representing millers, and R. C. Reece, of Winnipeg, representing exporters.

The new board, provided for in amendments to the Canada Wheat Board Act passed during the recent parliamentary session, is an enlargement of the committee provided for in previous legislation.

Under the old legislation there was provision for a seven-man committee to "advise" the wheat board but the committee never was appointed. The committee just named may "assist" the board.

Among its membership are six representatives of wheat producers whereas the old legislation provided only four four producers on the committee.

The present act also provides that the wheat board may call meetings of the advisory committee whenever it deems proper and after the meetings the committee shall report to the Minister and the board.

Domestic Stocks Of Copper Increase

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic stocks of refined copper continued their uninterrupted increase since the start of the year and climbed to 215,823 tons at the end of July, a gain of 16,237 tons from the preceding month, the Copper Institute said.

Domestic shipments during July increased to 71,226 tons from 61,716 in June while exports were less than 100 tons higher at 3,532 tons. Total shipments of domestic copper, therefore, amounted to 74,758 tons, compared with 65,155 in June.

Refined output expanded to 90,995 tons from 86,077.

Bath Iron Works Net $1.87 Share in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Bath Iron Works reported net profit for 6 months ended June 30 of $783,419, equal to $1.87 a common share, compared with $206,146, or 49 cents a share, in the first half of 1939.

Company makes Government ships ranging to destroyer size and boats for commercial and private use at yards in Bath, Maine.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	102.14	102.14	102.14
2 3¼s '41	103.12	103.10	103.10
1 3⅜s '47-'43 reg	108.2	108.2	108.2
1 2¾s '47-'45	108.18	108.18	108.18
1 2s '47	104.20	104.20	104.20
5 2s '50-'48	103.3	103.3	103.3
1 2½s '53-'49	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 3s '55-'51	109.24	109.24	109.24
1 2¾s '65-'60	105.26	105.26	105.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 3s '49-'44	107.2	107.2	107.2

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-'42	103.16	103.16	103.16

New York City Bond

43 3s '80	95⅜	95¼	95⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	85	85	85
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	42½	42	42½
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95	95	95
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	44½	44⅜	44⅜
1 Am Int 5½s '49	98	98	98
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	105 25-32	105 25-32	105 25-32
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
12 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	109
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s	103¾	103¼	103¾
7 Arm Del 4s 57	102½	102⅛	102⅛
10 Arm Del 4s 55	102½	102⅛	102⅛
39 AT&SF 4s 95	105	104⅝	104⅞
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103	103	103
1 AT&SF 4½s CA82	108½	108½	108½
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
11 Boston&Me 5s 67	70	69⅞	70
12 Boston&Me 4s 60	69½	69	69
8 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	19½	19⅛	19¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	95	95
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	107	107	107
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	57¾	57½	57¾
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Atl &Dan 2d 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
3 B&O 1st mtg 4½st	66½	66¼	66¼
2 B&O 95st A	27½	27¼	27¼
3 B&O 95st C	30½	30¼	30½
4 B&O 2000 st D	28	27½	28
4 B&O 96 st F	27⅞	27½	27⅞
9 B&O cv 60 st	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
12 B&O 4s 48	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
2 B&O S W 50st	43¾	43⅜	43¾
3 Bang & Aroos cn 4s 51	57	57	57
15 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107¾	108
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	83½	83¼	83¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4s '55	84¾	84½	84⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82	82	82
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	92½	92½	92½
11 Can Pac 5s '54	68	67⅝	67⅝
1 Can Pac 4s perp	50	50	50
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	93	93	93
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
2 ChampionPap 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
8 C&O 3⅜s '96D	100	100	100
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	81¾	80½	80½
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	87	87	87
23 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¾	97⅞	97⅞
11 CB&Q 3½s '49	94½	94	94½
1 Chi & Ill 6s '34	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
2 Chic & Gt West 4s '59	25¾	25¾	25¾
14 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4¼	4¼
1 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	22	22	22
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	21½	21½
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14½	14½	14½
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Chi Ry 5s 27	44	44	44
1 CRI&P 4s 88	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 CTH & SE inc 5s60	41½	41½	41½
2 Chi&W Ind 4½s 62	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2 Chi&W Ind 4s 52	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2 Childs Co 5s 43	38	38	38
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48¼	48	48
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46½	46½	46½
4 ClevUn Term 5½s72	79	79	79
3 ClevUn Term 5s 73	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	104¾	105
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝
1 Coml Mackay Inc6Sww	34¼	34¼	34¼
7 Comwlth Sd cv 3½s58	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	106	106
2 Consum Pw 3½s 70	110½	110	110
5 Consum Pow 3½s65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	107	107
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¾	105¾	105¼
1 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104	104	104
22 Cuba No Ry 5½s42	16	15⅜	15⅜
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	20	20	20
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48½	48	48
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104	104	104
2 D & R G 4s '36	7	7	7
2 D & R G West 5s '55	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 D G R G W 5s '55 asd	2	2	2
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	10¾	11
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	24½	24½	24½
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '34 B	101	101	101
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	71	71	71
8 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	103⅞	104
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86½	86½	86½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¼	101	101
19 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103¼	103	103¼
1 HoustnOilTex 4¾s'54	100	100	100
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45⅛	45	45
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¼	12⅛	12¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¼	12⅛	12¼
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110½	110½	110½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
1 Indpls Un Ry 3½s '86	105	105	105
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	106	106	106
10 Inland Stl 3s '61	104	104	104
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80½	80½	80½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Int Hydro Elec 6s '44	46	45½	46
2 Int Paper6s'55	102	102	102
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Int T&T 5s '55	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 K C South 5s '50	64½	64½	64½
2 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 Keith (B F) 6s '46	101	101	101
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107	107	107
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48½	48½	48½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17½	17½	17½
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003asd	15½	15½	15½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	15½
22 Leh Val Term 5s asd	15⅜	15	15⅜
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	47	47	47
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	124	124	124
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	127	127	127
1 Loew's 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125¼	125¼	125¼
2 Louis & N 3½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	73¼	73½	73½
4 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	103½	103½	103½
1 McWess&Robt5s'50	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	105½	105½	105½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¼	103	103
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14⅛	14	14⅛
3 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22	22	22
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15½	15½	15½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
12 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32⅛	31⅞	31¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	48	48	48
2 Mont Pow 3½s '66	101½	101⅜	101½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	31⅜	31¼	31¼
8 Natl Steel 3s '65	104	104	104
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	57½	57½	57½
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	63¾	63¾	63¾
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55¾	55¾
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	50	50⅛
2 NYC cn 4s 98	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 NYC 3¾s 46	82	82	82
1 NYC cv 3¾s 52	55½	55½	55½
18 NYC &HR 3½s 97	80	79⅞	80
3 NYC &St L 6s 41	80	79½	79½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	62¼	62¼	62¼
12 NY Ch & StL4½s'78	52½	52	52½
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	68½	68½	68½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10½	10½	10½
14 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106⅛	106¼
24 Nor Pac 4s 2047	59	58⅝	58⅝
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	65⅜	65	65
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Ohio Ash R&RN 4s '61	105	105	105
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	70	70	70
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86⅜	86¾	86¾
5 Pen Co 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
8 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	117½	117½	117½
8 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	103	102⅝	102⅝
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89¾	89½	89½
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97	96¼	97
7 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s40ct	68	68	68
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	64⅝	64½	64⅝
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59	59	59
1 PhilBal&W4½s77C	108½	108½	108½
5 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13¾	13½	13½
2 Phillips Pet 3s48	107	107	107
13 PCC&StL 4s 70A	106	106	106
5 PCC&StL 5s 75B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 PCC&St L 4½s 77	98¾	98½	98½
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67½	67¼	67½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60 reg	67	67	67
17 PorRiATobAs '42 stcl	91	91	91
2 PorRiAt 6s '42unstcl	91	91	91
8 Readg 4½s '97A	68½	68	68
5 Readg 4½s '97B	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	52	52	52
5 Repub Steel 5½s '54	105½	105½	105½
27 Repub Steel 4½s '61	99	98⅞	99
8 Repub Steel 4½s '56	99⅞	99¼	99⅜
4 Rio Gr W cit '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 StLIM&SaRa&G '33	59	59	59
5 StLPubSvc 5s '59	64¾	64¼	64¾
2 StLSF4½s '78 cl st	8	8	8
1 St LSF 4s '50 A	9	9	9
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	38	38	38
4 Sea-AllFla 6s'35a ct	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	35	35	35
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
4 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
14 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107½	107	107
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	38¾	38¾	38¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s '81	38⅛	38	38
39 So Pac 4½s '69	38¼	37¾	38⅛
15 So Pac rfg 4s '55	54½	54½	54½
6 So Pac cit 4s '49	38	38	38
14 So Pac 3¾s '46	50½	50½	50½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44⅝	44	44
2 SoPac SFTer 4s '50	71½	71½	71½
1 South Ry 6⅛s '56	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 So Ry gen 6s '56	71½	71½	71½
6 So Ry cn 5s '94	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 So Ry cn 5s '94reg	83	83	83
2 SoRy gen 4s '56	53	53	53
5 So Ry Mem 5s '96	76½	75	76½
5 Stand Oil NJ 2s '631	104½	104½	104½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
11 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	106¼	106¼	106¼
76 ThirdAv adj 5s '60	18⅞	17½	18⅞
6 Third Ave 4s '60	56	55½	56
1 Tide Wat As 3½s '52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 UnPac 3½s '80	102	101¾	102
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	81	80¼	80¼
6 US Steel 2¾s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 U S Steel 2.30s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Utar P & L 5s '44	101⅞	101½	101⅞
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107½	107½	107½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5	5	5
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39½	39½	39½
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	4	4	4
9 Westn Md 4s '52	83¾	83½	83½
2 Western Un 5s '51	66½	66½	66½
8 Western Un 5s '60	65	64¾	65
2 WheelSt1 4½s'66A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110	109¾	110
2 oungS&T cv 4s '48	102½	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 7s '45A	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	58⅛	57	58⅛
26 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	58⅛	57	58⅛
5 Argentine 4½s '48	77	76¼	77
11 Argentine 4½s '71	64	64	64
1 Australia 5s '55	48	48	48
1 Australia 5s '57	47	47	47
1 Belgium 6½s '49	57	57	57
1 Brazil 8s '41	14	14	14
2 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11⅛	11	11
8 Brisbane 5s '57	50¼	50	50¼
4 Buen A 4½s '77	44½	44½	44½
1 Canada 5s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
14 Canada 4s '60	80½	80¼	80½
12 Canada 3s '68	70	69¾	69¾
2 Canada 3s '67	71	71	71
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Copenhag 4½s '53	23	23	23
1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	71	71	71
5 Cuba 4½s '77	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Denmark 6s '42	37	37	37
5 Finland 6s '45	44	44	45
14 GerGovt5½s '65	16½	16½	16½
3 GerGovt 7s '49	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
5 GtConElJap6½s '50	80	80	80
2 ItalPub Util 7s '52	29½	29½	29½
12 Italy 7s 1951	49¾	49½	49½
6 Japan 5½s '65	62	62	62
1 LombardElec 7s '52	39	39	39
4 Norway 6s '44	47	47	47
4 Norway 4½s '65	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Norway 4s '63	38½	38½	38½
5 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	50	50	50
3 Prussia 6½s '51	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4 Queensld 7s '41	81	81	81
9 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 Rome 6½s '52	33⅛	33¼	33¼
10 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13	13	13
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	12¾	12⅝	12¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	34½	34½	34½
1 Sax St Mtg I 7s '45	20	20	20
9 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	64	63¾	64
3 Silesia Ld Assn 6s '47	13¼	13¼	13¼
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	56¾	56½	56½
14 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	39½	39⅛	39½
5 Urug a1 4½s 78	41	41	41

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,809,000; previous day, 3,107,950; week ago, 3,521,100; year ago 3,667,100. Two years ago, 4,977,400; Jan. 1 to date, 979,614,125; year ago, 1,012,608,325; two years ago, 1,116,214,104.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	33¼	35¼
Bank of Am (.80a)	14½	16
Bank of N Y (14)	312	320
Bankers Tr (2)	49	51
Bklyn Tr (4)	68¾	73¾
Cen Han Bk&Tr(1)	87	90
Chase Nat (1.40)	28¾	30¼
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	41¾	43¾
Commercial (6)	163	169
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12	13½
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	43¾	49¾
First Tr (3)	44¼	46¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	41⅞	43¾
First Natl (100)	1690	1730
Guaranty Tr (12)	266	271
Irving Tr (.60)	10¼	11¼
Manufctrs Tr (2)	33¼	35¼
Manufctrs Tr pf (2)	51	55
Natl City (1)	22¾	24½
N Y Trust (5)	100½	103½
Public (1½)	28¾	30¼
Title G & T	2¾	2¾

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	119	123
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¾	29¼
Am Equit (1)	16¾	18¼
Am Ins Nwk (1½a)	11¾	13¼
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	42¾	44¾
Am Reserve	15¼	16¾
Am Surety	46½	48½
Automobile (1a)	33½	35½
Balt Amer (20a)	6¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	585	605
Carolina (1.30)	27½	29
City of New York (1.20)	20	21½
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	23	25
Contin Cas (1.20)	33	35¼
Fid & Dep (4)	112	117
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8	9¼
Frank Fire (1a)	27¼	28¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	37½	39½
Georg Home (1a)	22½	25
Glens Falls (1.60)	39¾	41¾
Globe & Rep (1½)	7¾	8¾
Globe & Rut	10½	13
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	24	25½
Hanover (1.20)	23½	25
Hartford Fire (2a)	76	79
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	29	30½
Homestead (1)	17	18½
Knick'bk'er (1½)	8¼	9½
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1⅜	2⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	59	62
Natl Fire (2)	52¾	54¾
Natl Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
New Amst Cas (3a)	15½	16¾
N. Hpshire (1.60a)	45	48
N Y Fire (.80)	14	15½
Nor East Ins	22	23¾
Nor River (1)	23	24½
Phoenix (2a)	74	78
Prov Wash (1a)	33	35
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	25	26½
Revere Fr Ins (1.20a)	22¾	24¼
Rh Isl Ins	2¼	3
St Paul Fire (8)	228	236
Springfield (4½a)	110	113
Sun Life (15)	176	225
Trav Ins (16)	400	410
U S Fid & G (1)	19	20¼
U S Fire (2)	44¼	46¼
Westchester (1.20a)	30	32

Boston Stocks

Aug. 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Bos Edison	34⅞	34¼	34¾	34½
5.00	Bos Elev	42	41¾	41¾	42
	B&M pr pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	7
	B&M A pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	3¼
	B&M st A pf	2	2	2	2
	E Gas&

Commerce and Finance

Business Men Ask That Complicated Profits Tax Be Simplified

Business and Industry

Knudsen Sees Plane Output 1,500 Monthly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — The most serious of the United States' airplane bottlenecks is now in Congress.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recently declared that seven weeks after the appropriation was made for 4,000 military airplanes the War Department had signed contracts for only 33 airplanes. Italian newspapers took up this statement derisively yesterday as an example of American inefficiency. "England must wait!" the headlines declared.

On the other hand, William S. Knudsen gives a less pessimistic picture. He says America's airplane production, which includes those for England as well as domestic planes, will be at the rate of 1,500 a month in January. Mr. Knudsen's forecast is based on the belief that Congress will soon iron out the tax-amortization difficulty that is holding things up now.

Mr. Roosevelt saw his legislative "big three" this morning: Speaker William B. Bankhead, Senator Alben W. Barkley, and House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn. It used to be the "big four" until Vice-President Garner returned to Texas after his unsuccessful Presidential nomination race. The legislative situation, it is understood, was canvassed.

House Action Impeded

Meanwhile today, complexities in drafting the proposed excess profits tax-amortization bill appeared to have delayed House consideration again until next week—while the airplanes waited. Because of the delay hearings on the bill continued.

The Vinson-Trammell Act was passed in 1934, intended principally to build up the Navy but limiting profits of shipbuilders to 10 per cent. Then in 1939 the paragraph was rewritten—shipbuilders were still kept to 10 per cent, but airplane builders' profits were written in at 12 per cent.

Recently Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Materiel Division of the Army Air Corps, told a House committee that last June 15 his contracts were all ready to be signed under this provision with $279,000,000 appropriated for airplane purchase. The contracts were held waiting passage of the law which would permit negotiations instead of competitive contracts. The law was not signed until July 2 and in the meantime, on June 28, there was modification of the Vinson-Trammel Act cutting airplane and shipbuilders' profits to 8 per cent. According to General Brett, this "threw all our contracts into the wastepaper basket." They had to start all over again, and the preliminary work on the contracts was scrapped.

This was House Resolution 9,822. Now, after the passage of about 7 weeks, it looks as though Congress were about to repeal this limitation and go over to a new theory. The theory of limiting profits drastically at the outset of contract-letting has not survived the pressure to speed up production. The theory now is that heavy excess profits will be taxed, later on. Let the munitions makers make their profits at the outset, it is argued, but take it away from them afterwards. That is the new plan.

Reversal of Policy

This is a major right-about face in public tax policy. It can be seen how important it may be to the public pocketbook from the fact that $14,700,000,000 in defense appropriations have already been made. At the present time there is a 21 per cent general profits tax, and the proposal is to take back excess profits rising from 25 to 40 per cent.

High authorities deny that the airplane companies are trying to profiteer.

At the House tax hearing today Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the People's Lobby, denounced the excess profits tax proposal as "a bill to give free plants to profiteers and protect them from taxes."

"It is an outrage," Mr. Marsh shouted, "that the jackals of Wall Street try to put conscription of men across while the Government permits itself to be held up by these hijackers."

T. J. Priestly, Jr., of Philadelphia, termed excess profits taxes "a misuse of democracy."

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Study Shows Diverse Effects Of Excess Profits Taxation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Tax accountants here are holding their heads trying to figure out the latest version of the excess profits tax.

But, paraphrasing the popular song, financial writers rush in where tax accountants fear to tread, wearing the press badge of "Errors and Omissions Excepted" or "These statements are from reliable sources but not guaranteed."

Since Washington stories now say that the Ways and Means Committee will probably stick very closely to the recommendations of its sub-committee, published last week, it may at long last be timely to analyze them.

From a national point of view, they will yield very little. Estimates are something round $200,000,000-$300,000,000. That compares with a deficit in the last fiscal year of round $3,700,000,000 and for the current year of round $5,700,000,000. It also compares with war excess profits tax revenues a quarter century ago of as high as $2,500,000,000 a year.

That's due to several reasons. First, in those days corporate income before taxes was considerably in excess of today. Following is the comparison for taxable corporate income before taxes, in millions of dollars:

1917	11,141	1936	8,052
1918	8,646	1937	8,814
1919	9,526	1938	6,400

Present-day corporate taxes are already much higher. In those days the normal corporate income tax was only 12 per cent. Today it's 20.9 per cent (the pre-July rate of 19 per cent plus a 10 per cent extra on that, or 1.9 per cent more). Then today there are the social security taxes, the state and local taxes, and the federal scissors tax on excess profits and capital stock (not to be confused with the coming excess profits tax and apparently not to be crossed out in its favor).

After federal income taxes and state and local taxes the comparison is even more striking as follows:

1917	9,596	1936	3,825
1918	7,165	1937	2,639
1919	7,850	1938	2,030

All Taxes Raised

All told, the tendency in recent years has been to raise all taxes, corporate and otherwise, to the World War rates, so that when it comes to imposing excess profits taxes on top of that there isn't much left to tax. During the World War, for instance, the first effective general excess profits tax applied to individual as well as corporate incomes. This one won't, despite the President's wish, because individual income tax rates are already above the World War rates.

To begin with, the new proposals come out of an argument over whether the new tax should be based on the excess of earnings over recent years, or over some particular percentage earnings on 'invested capital." The whole theory is that the tax is to fall on profits which are "excessive." The problem is to define "excessive." If it is construed as "in excess of recent years," it's unfair to corporations like some in the capital goods industries which haven't done well in recent years but have to live on occasional windfalls, and it's also unfair on corporations like the air transport companies which have been holding prices down for years in order to build up business, hoping to reap their reward at long last (which seems to mean in 1940) in good earnings. On the other hand, if the tax is based on a percentage of "invested capital" it's unfair to companies which have ruthlessly written down their assets.

So the proposed schedule is a compromise.

First-off, it exempts $5,000 of earnings. From a stock market point of view that is unimportant, but it cuts out some 420,000 out of the 475,000 corporations otherwise likely to have to pay excess profits taxes. During the World War, incidentally, the exemption was only $3,000. Congressmen seem to have heard the cry of the little businessmen.

Then it allows the corporation to take its choice of whether to base its calculations on average earnings or on invested capital.

Accountants Leery

Some tax accountants here are leery of any such permission. They say that not only the Treasury but Congress itself has so often played a "heads - I - win - tails - you - lose" game with the taxpayer that such an alternative is too good to be true.

The alternative comes to this.

The base period is 1936-1939—four years.

The corporation can take its average earnings over those four years. Then anything in excess of those earnings is "excess," and so subject to "excess profits tax."

However, some corporations, like the railroads, have had wretched earnings in recent years. Rail people are always complaining that they are only earning two or three per cent on their invested capital

They have the alternative, therefore, of looking up their "invested capital" total, multiplying it by four per cent, and figuring this as their exemption. Not until they earn more than four per cent of this are their earnings to be considered as "excessive" in the sense of being subject to excess profits tax.

This will benefit all those tired, "mature," old-fashioned, or "over-capitalized" corporations with large investment and small recent earnings.

But of course it won't benefit those companies whose earnings have been low, not because of age but because of youth, in other words those corporations which have been plowing in earnings in the form of price and rate cuts.

Nor will it benefit those corporations which, either through luck, good management, accounting methods, or type of business, have been making a high return on invested capital in recent years. For off-hand example, luck has helped the gold mining companies, good management has helped the chemicals, accounting methods have helped companies like General Electric to show high returns on investment (because investment has been so heavily written down) and type of business has caused a high return on investment to show up in companies relying largely on good will, like Coca Cola and Loft.

Problems Differ

These companies will have a different problem. Their tax departments, with sharpened pencils, will first set down the average earnings of the past four years. (Incidentally this means "statutory net income" and not "reported net income" as quoted in the manuals. There's often an important difference, because some companies think the Treasury's allowance for depreciation is too small, so they allow more, and consequently get a smaller "reported net income" than the Treasury allows them as "statutory net income," while others, like some of the utilities, take all the depreciation the Treasury allows in reporting "statutory net income" for tax purposes, but think the Treasury allows too much depreciation, and so their "reported net income" is larger than the Treasury allows.)

Then the tax departments will get out the balance sheet and figure the total "invested capital." They will figure the statutory net income against it as a percentage. If the income falls below four per cent, they will take the four per cent, as already described. If it ranges from four to ten per cent, it makes little difference which they take.

But if the four-year average income is above ten per cent of that "invested capital," they will take the actual income as the exemption. For the proposed tax will not allow any percentage of "invested capital" above ten per cent as a base.

In the range from four to ten per cent, the only difference for a corporation in the two bases is in case it has added substantially to plant during recent years. It may have been a little bittie corporation a few years ago and have plowed in earnings or borrowed money to become a big one now. Over the base four years it may have earned, say, eight per cent. Average earnings, therefore, would be smaller than eight per cent on today's "invested capital."

But above ten per cent this doesn't matter. If, little then or big now, it has earned 20 per cent, it better take the "average earnings" basis rather than the "invested capital" basis, because ten per cent is the highest allowed under the "invested capital" basis.

Seek "Normal" Earnings

The point is that these calculations are aimed at finding the theoretical "normal" earnings which are, by definition, exempt from "excess" profits tax.

The corporation's aim is to calculate its "normal" earnings as large as possibly.

Then come the excess profits taxes.

They are figured on percentages against these "normal" earnings —which in recent years haven't been particularly good.

If in 1940 the corporation earns up to 10 per cent in excess of these "normal" or base-period earnings, this excess is taxed 25 per cent. On the next 10 per cent it would pay 30 per cent. On anything over that it would pay 40 per cent.

That would work out as follows —with the figures somewhat rounded off:

Suppose the corporation had an exemption of $10,000,000—either because it had averaged to earn $10,000,000 in the last four years, or because though its earnings averaged only $4,000,000, it had "invested capital" of $250,000,000 which would entitle it to $10,000,000 exemption (4 per cent).

Then suppose it earned $20,000,000 in 1940—whether from war business or any other kind of business. And incidentally critics point out that amortization allowances are scheduled to start only on July 10 but the tax itself applies to earnings from January 1, 1940, which seems to say the tax is designed to more than cover war-excess-profits.

Of this $20,000,000 of 1940 earnings, the first $10,000,000 would be exempt. The next $1,000,000 (10 per cent of the base) would be taxed 25 per cent, or $250,000. The next $1,000,000 would be taxed 30 per cent, or $300,000. The other $8,000,000 would be taxed at 40 per cent, or $3,200,000.

As it works out, anything a big corporation earns this year in excess of 40 per cent over its four-year base or exemption is taxed 52.54 per cent.

That is, it first pays the normal income tax of 20.9 per cent. Then on the remaining 79.1 per cent it pays 40 per cent. With a pencil that adds up to 52.54 per cent.

For the average big corporation it means that taxes for 1940 will be round 30 to 35 per cent of net income against round 19 per cent for 1939.

Cross Purposes Shown in Tax Bill Hearings

WASHINGTON (AP)—An official of the United States Chamber of Commerce urged Congress to delay enacting an excess profits tax while a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers favored a "carefully drawn" tax of that type as a temporary, "emergency measure."

Ellsworth C. Alvord of Washington, Chairman ofthe Chamber's federal finance committee, recommended that Congress go ahead and pass separately from the tax, legislation permitting defense contractors to deduct from their taxable income the full cost of new plant installations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Alvord argued, the pending 25 to 40 per cent excess profits tax, with which plant amortization is joined, could be subjected to "simplification and improvement." This, he said, was more essential than speed.

Should Not Be Permanent

Carl N. Osborne, Vice-President of the M. A. Hanna Company, Cleveland, and Vice-Chairman of NAM's government finance committee came out for an excess profits tax applicable to this year's earnings. He said, however, that the tax should not be made permanent because it involves "inequalities."

Both Mr. Alvord and Mr. Osborne testified at a joint hearing of the Senate finance and House Ways and Means committees on a proposal by the House tax subcommittee to enact an excess profits levy, provide defense plant amortization and repeal the Vinson-Trammell Act's 8 and 7 per cent limits on the profits from warships and military aircraft.

Both objected to details of the proposed profits tax and Mr. Alvord, unlike Mr. Osborne, declared that the levy should not in any case apply to this year's income.

Despite objections raised by various interests to the excess profits proposal, Chairman Doughton (D), North Carolina, predicted to newsmen that a measure along the lines laid out by the subcommittee would be ready for the House by next week. Mr. Doughton said that bill drafters were having some difficulties in wording the complicated tax but forecast that they soon would have completed their job.

Another National Association of manufacturers witness, H. E. Howell, controller of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence R. I., urged that if delays were encountered on the excess profits tax "a sound amortization provision should be considered the first order of business."

Mr. Alvord's plea for deferring the excess profits levy brought quick comment from committee members that Secretary of War Stimson and Defense Commissioner William S. Knudsen had said immediate action on the tax was desired by manufacturers so they might know their tax liabilities.

Asserting that this "certainly is a desirable objective," Mr. Alvord raised the question whether taxpayers would know where they stood even after the tax were enacted.

Proposal Complex

He declared that the subcommittee proposal was "complex and almost wholly without precedent" and "may require hundreds of computations with frequently recurring changes and variations."

A. A. Miller of New York, representing Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc., of Bridgeport, Conn., told the committee how his concern had absorbed in July, 1937, all the business and assets of two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Consolidated Ashcroft Hancock Company and Shaw Box Crane and Hoist Company.

Mr. Miller asked that his concern and others similarly situated be permitted to count the past earnings of the entire business, including the two subsidiaries, in computing normal profits.

Arthur S. Bowes, Vice-President of Universal Paper Products Company, Chicago, asserted that his business was organized since 1935 and that under the credit schedule in the pending tax proposal his principal competitor would win a higher rate of credit than himself.

Mr. Bowes proposed that corporations be permitted to use their best earnings year during the last five in determining their tax base, instead of the entire 1936-39 base period, as now proposed.

John L. Connolly, Secretary of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, requested that taxpayers be permitted to discard at least one of the base period years. He also urged that provision be made for an added credit of a percentage of retained earnings.

Walter A. Cooper of New York, Chairman of the Federal Taxation Committee of the American Institute of Accountants, proposed that the amortization provision be expanded to cover additional facilities not directly required for defense production.

Slight Decrease In Cost of Food

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average retail cost of food declined nine-tenths of 1 per cent between June 18 and July 16, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Seasonal declines in the costs of fresh fruits and vegetables and lower prices for flour and sugar were responsible for the decrease.

The greatest decrease, 2.5 per cent, was shown by New York, followed by Columbus, Ohio, 2.3 per cent, and Denver, 2.1 per cent. In Norfolk, Va., food prices increased 1.9 per cent and in Dallas, Texas, 1.1 per cent.

Only 2 Out of 30 Economists Say That Gold Will Be Useless

NEW YORK (AP)—Of 30 economists throughout the country, asked to contribute to a symposium as to what they considered the future of gold, 16 replied. Seven saw the future value of gold secure, seven more were inclined to agree, with important reservations, mostly suggesting it would depend upon wise management by the United States, while only two took a frankly pessimistic view of the future usefulness of gold.

As to what Uncle Sam should do to assure the advantageous use of gold, six recommended steps toward freer international trade. Two urged restoration of gold to circulation in the United States, while two opposed it.

Several said when the time was ripe the United States must cooperate to re-establish sounder currencies within the world, some mentioning a world monetary conference. Two recommended establishment of a big world bank financed with American gold. Two suggested use of gold to purchase military bases. Two mentioned continued purchases of gold as an aid to Great Britain.

See Gold Secure

Among those who saw the future of gold reasonably secure were: Edwin W. Kemmerer, Professor of International Finance at Princeton, who has served as monetary advisor to several governments. He said:

"After the present world war, as after the last one, the world will gradually return to the gold standard, because efforts at managed paper money standards will break down. Such standards cannot be internationally maintained on a large scale, and in a democracy like the United States would soon be wrecked by politicians through the exploitation of the money issuing function for fiscal purposes, with resulting harmful inflation."

He urged maintenance by the United States of the present price of gold, restoring gold to circulation, and at a propitious time the calling of an international conference to restore and improve the gold standard.

Melchior Palyi, of Chicago, who until the Nazi regime in Germany was advisor to the Reichsbank and chief economist of the Deutschebank:

Sees Gold Permanent

"Except for discoveries or inventions which would drastically cut the cost of production of gold, nothing can interfere with its permanent usefulness as a store of value, medium for settling international balances, and monetary base."

He recommended "reasonable redistribution of part of the gold reserve, not only by importing more foreign goods, and fostering foreign travel of Americans, but by using gold for political and military purposes abroad."

"In my opinion," he said, "Congress should eliminate the Johnson Act and appropriate $2,000,000,000 at once to purchase choice investments in Latin America and the Dutch East Indies, thus securing this nation the maximum future benefits from gold ownership, as Britain did when they acquired the Suez Canal shares and Near Eastern oil interests."

Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., professor of economics, University of California, Los Angeles, former economist of the Chase National Bank, New York:

Believes in Gold

"I discredit Nazi propaganda regarding the future of gold. Gold's only competitor is the paper promises of governments and central banks, which were never more distrusted than they are today. Germany would eagerly take gold today if she could get it. International barter still uses money and exchange rates. Under barter agreements are set directly or indirectly to gold."

E. E. Agger, Professor of Economics, Rutgers University:

"While in all probability, gold will not again be used for domestic circulation, or be made available for domestic hoarding purposes, there is strong reason to believe that its use in the international field will persist."

He proposed "the establishment of a great international bank, to which gold wolud be turned over as a reserve, with acceptance by the United States in exchange of gold credits on the books of that bank."

Those seeing little future for gold included:

Willford I. King, Professor of Economics, New York University:

"It is not improbable that the use of gold for bank reserves throughout the world will gradually be abandoned. If this happens, the value of gold in terms of commodities will fall sharply. We will not then be able to market our vast gold stock advantageously. However, we have it, it is paid for, it is not burdensome to keep. It will always be in demand for ornamentation and the arts. At present, it is not one of our worries."

Gold Problem Serious

Those who emphasize the seriousness of the gold problem, but saw possibilities of advantageous solutions, included:

W. E. Grimes, head of Department of Economics and Sociology, Kansas State College:

"The ultimate use of gold of the United States is problematical. It is doubtful if gold ever again will occupy the position it once held in the monetary systems of the world. However, it could be made quite useful for the purpose of settling international balances. Before it can play such a role, the gold must be redistributed among the nations of the world. Perhaps something might be done along this line by using at least a part of our hoard to purchase needed military bases in Central America and other vital areas."

F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice Chancellor, McGill University, Montreal, former Professor of Finance and Economic History, University of Pennsylvania:

"If at the end of the war, the United States co-operates wholeheartedly with other democratic powers for effective reconstruction of world economy, the hoarding of gold at Fort Knox (Ky.) will turn out to have been a major contribution to the future prosperity of the United States and of the world. If such co-operation and wisdom are not forthcoming, the outlook is very uncertain as to both the value of gold and its monetary usefulness."

Ever See a Bungalow Out for a Spin? It's an Everyday Sight in Florida

VENICE, Fla. (AP)—If a motorist out for a spin on a Florida highway suddenly is confronted by a five-room bungalow rolling down the pavement toward him, chances are it is the real thing and not a mirage.

It probably is just another house originally built in some boomtime subdivision, since abandoned, and being moved intact to a new location.

Many Homes Abandoned

For several years after the collapse of the Florida land boom of the middle '20s, many attractive homes stood abandoned or rented for a pittance in outlying or isolated developments that failed to develop.

In those days, house-moving was considered quite an operation. A transfer of a few blocks was expensive and troublesome, as well as hard on the house.

As recovery set in, and people once again began looking for homes to buy or rent, these "bad investments" came in for attention. In many instances a house costing from $3,000 to $10,000 could be obtained for a few hundred dollars, which was all it was worth in its current location.

Many enterprising investors saw an opportunity for salvaging these places, if only they could be transferred to desirable localities. The answer was a house-moving technique in which hydraulic jacks and heavy-duty trailer units or dollies replaced the old windlass and log-rolling method.

A complete house, usually porches and all, now is jacked up, the trailer units slipped underneath and the whole shebang hooked to a truck or tractor and pulled along at 12 or 15 miles an hour to the new location, where a foundation and utilities connections have been prepared.

Moved to Beaches

The house is set down again, a new chimney is quickly installed, utilities hooked up, a little painting and tidying done, and the abandoned structure becomes a home again.

Such operations played a large part at the start of the mushroom-like growth of many of Florida's beach communities. Particularly along the Gulf Coast from Pinellas County southward, bungalows were moved from outlying sections to the beaches where they brought good rentals, or provided attractive summer cottages for the original owners.

While a large proportion of the "bargains" already has been snapped up and hauled away, it still is no uncommon sight to see a bungalow being towed along like a trailer load of oranges—on its way to "the right side of the railroad tracks."

Demand for Steel Scrap Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

New York

Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap in July totaled 3,526,000 gross tons, only a shade under the 1940 monthly high of 3,581,000 tons reached in January, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel estimated. Use in July last year amounted to 2,247,000 tons.

The institute said indications were that 1940 consumption would threaten the previous record of 38,006,000 tons established in 1937.

Average monthly consumption this year has been 3,105,000 tons, compared with 2,703,000 in 1939 and 1,794,000 in 1938.

Exports during 1940 have averaged 244,923 tons monthly against 295,965 in 1939 and 247,864 in 1938. The United Kingdom is the principal buyer of American scrap, with Japan second and Canada third.

Pacific Finance Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pacific Finance Corporation of California reported for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $250,289, equal to 42 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $218,679 or 32 cents a share in the June quarter last year. The company, an automobile finance concen, operates in 11 Western States.

See Gold Useful

Underwood: Wide World

Above: Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Professor of Economics, University of California. Below: Melchior Palyi, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, former adviser to the German Reichsbank.

Steel Output Lower; Defense Control Of Scrap Prices Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission is prepared to deal with any sharp rise in steel scrap prices by recommending the inclusion of other grades than No. 1 heavy melting steel in the export licensing system, Iron Age said in a weekly survey.

"With exports still in substantial volume," the steel review explained, "despite the invoking of the licensing provision of the May-Sheppard Act, steel companies are concerned over the possibility of another sharp boost in scrap prices, bringing about increased costs which they see no chance to recover through higher steel prices.

"The National Defense Advisory Commission, which is keeping a close watch over all price movements, including those in the scrap market, is doing everything it can short of outright price control to keep the prices of raw materials used by the steel industry from rising unduly.

"The scrap market . . . has experienced rising prices quite generally this week. No. 1 heavy melting steel is higher at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia, bringing about an increase of 46 cents a ton to $18.63 in the Iron Age scrap composite quotation."

Meanwhile, the review said, "what concerns the steel industry most is the large volume of business that lies immediately ahead.

"In addition to the growth of steel orders and inquiries for defense projects, there is the entry into the market last week and this week of the automobile industry whose purchases of steel for 1941 model production are growing; also the expansion of railroad purchases.

"While the national ingot rate has slipped a point and a half this week to 89.5 per cent of capacity, this is of no significance because the decline is mostly accounted for by the shutdown for vacation of one plant in the Pittsburgh district.

"Export tonnage . . . continues to run at a high rate. Government figures show that June exports of steel and pig iron total 617,678 gross tons, a 30 per cent increase over the 471,481 tons sent out in May. It is indicated that July exports probably were still higher."

Power Production 11 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output declined in the week ended Aug. 10 after four consecutive advances, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest production of 2,589,318,000 kilowatthours was 0.6 of 1 per cent less than 2,604,727,000 in the preceding week but 11 per cent ahead of 2,333,403,000 a year ago. The previous week was the highest since last December.

Percentage changes over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 3.7, Middle Atlantic 6.4, Central Industrial 15.9, West Central 11.1, Southern States 11.2, Rocky Mountain 19.4, Pacific Coast 5.3.

Gold Imports Lowest Since February 28

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports last week fell to $25,616,655, the lowest for any week since February 28.

Officials said they had no way of knowing why the shipments were so small. However, since deliveries from Europe were exceptionally small, intensification of the German aerial attack on England may have been a factor, they explained.

In the preceding week, shipments totaled $78,684,221, which also was far below the average since the war began. Not many weeks ago, record receipts of more than $400,000,000 were reported.

Virtually the only gold which came from Europe in the week ended August 7 was $2,506,715 from Portugal. Usually, sizable shipments have come from England. Other large shipments were $11,556,593 from Canada, $1,908,366 from Mexico, $1,245,041 from the Philippine Islands, and $6,748,764 from South Africa.

Instead of shipping more gold, the British apparently drew on gold already on deposit in the Federal Reserve banks here. The total of such earmarked gold belonging to all foreign governments and central banks was reduced by $102,774,739 to $1,658,476,743.

Silver exports amounted to $2,631. No gold was shipped out.

House Completes Investment Trust Legislative Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has completed congressional action on legislation placing investment trusts and investment companies under supervision of the Securities Commission.

The measure was dispatched to the White House after the House agreed to a Senate amendment permitting the Commission, within its discretion, to permit sale of securities in less than 20 days after filing of registration statements as now required under present law.

NEW YORK (AP) — The Wall Street Journal said two important results were probable from security legislation passed by the House of Representatives and awaiting Presidential signature, allowing the Securities & Exchange Commission to cut down the 20-day "waiting period" between registration of new securities and public offerings:

"One is a gradual expansion of public offerings of stocks and bonds, if the SEC effectively uses the accelerative powers which the new measure invests in that body.

"The other is a sharp decrease in the amount of bonds sold privately to a few big insurance companies without going through registration."

The paper added that until industry and finance have had a chance to examine the new legislation "the chances are there will be no immediate flood of proposed issues."

"While no one knows exactly how much time will be required in examination by the SEC of any particular issue of securities, the belief of some observers is that the ordinary stock issue should be able to emerge from registration within three days," the paper said.

Investment banking concerns have particularly sought change in the "waiting period' provisions of the securities act of 1933, because they contended that a delay of 20 days before marketing often meant the difference between favorable and unfavorable marketing conditions, and that the failure of an issue brought not only loss to the underwriters but damage to the credit standing of the company offering the securities.

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WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUILLAUME'S
Dainty Deb Shop
Specializes in Permanent Waving
84 No. Walnut Street OR. 5-9750

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7578

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

LET STEPHEN JARVIS
estimate on your
Plumbing, Heating and Roofing
"Jobbing a Specialty"
14 Hollywood Plaza OR 3-4038

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

HOBOKEN
(Continued)

WILLIAM T. HATTEN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1912
Commercial Printing
61-63 Twelfth Street
Telephone Hoboken 3-2084

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
FlorsheimShoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

MAPLEWOOD

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
Artists' Materials House Paints
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Crosse & Blackwell Tomato Juice, large cans . . . . 2 cans 45c
KNOX GELATINE
LUX
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO. 2-2692

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
129 Watchung Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO—2-8708

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

NEWARK

Newark **Hahne & Co.**
August white sale
"Fruit-of-the-Loom"
CAMEO PERCALE SHEETS
Sizes 81x99
and 72x108, regularly 1.59, 1.39
45x36 cases, regularly 45c, 42c
Other sizes at proportionate savings
Hahne & Co. Domestics Street Floor

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000 Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRY BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh From Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMOSET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING
AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

RED BANK

Lowes LEHIGH Losts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn N. J Lambert 8-1184
DRESSES • SUITS • COATS

Leeds SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave.
Phone 2-7123

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

The
TOWN and COUNTRY *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
for Women and Misses
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-5857

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

Wall Paper
Paints—Varnish—Lacquers
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211

UNION CITY

THE ROSE M. BOENING
STYLE SHOP
Complete Line Fall Dresses, Coats, Slips, and Silk Hosiery
3210 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Tel. Pal. 6-4089

PAlisade 6-9506
Mobilgas
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

WESTFIELD

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
COMPANY LEHIGH
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
Service and Genuine Parts

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fenstermacher & Rams Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.

Annual Sale Advanced 1941
Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at **PULAKOS**
926 STATE STREET

GIFTS *for All Occasions*
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 WEST 10TH STREET

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19 State Street
Fine Clothes
For Men and Boys
Hats • Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
AUGUST SALE
FUR TRIMMED CLOTH COATS

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Save Up to 50% Now in the AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
EASY PAYMENT PLANS
THE NEW & GREATER *Pomeroys*

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

LUX
Giving a thought to "cleanliness with your blankets the Lux way."

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store
YORK ROAD, HATBORO
I prefer to trade at the Rexall Drug Store because: of its atmosphere of friendly, personalized service, wherein outstanding and dependable values are attractively displayed.
Mrs. Karl K. Rauch, Hatboro, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

READING

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

• RESTORIZING •
Yorgey's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
Work Guaranteed
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

Save 10% to 50% in
POMEROY'S
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress!
Buy Now—Save Now!
during the
Biggest Clearance Sale
In Our History
C ROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

SCRANTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION
NO. 10
of Scranton, Pa.
$5 per month pays $1000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5000 at maturity
New Series Now Starting
Subscribe for shares and loans now
Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue
Tel. 2-3984

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
IT pays better to carry an account here, than it does to carry a grouch.

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
KNOX JELL
GELATINE DESSERT
Established 1874
Telephone Sewickley 1405 425 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla
Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street Valley 2546
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and W. Chester Pk.
Lubricate and change for Summer driving—Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils.
SUNSET 1958

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3506
Try Our Candy

WILKES-BARRE

ABBIE M. JAYNE
General Insurance
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE INCLUDING LIFE
"WHERE TO BUY IT"
718-719 BROOKS BLDG. TEL. 4-1618

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alias—*Ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

The word is from the Latin *alias*, "otherwise" (*alius*, "another"); it is used in the sense of "otherwise called."

Arrogancy (I Sam. 2:3)—*Ar'-o-gan-sih* (first *a* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short, *i* short).

"Arrogancy" here renders *'athaq*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "impudency."

Beelzebub (Matt. 12:24)—*Bee-l'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in debate, second *e* and the *u* short).

Blessed (Dan. 2:20)—*Bles'-ed* (both *e*'s preferably short). Used here as a participial adjective, and therefore preferably pronounced as two syllables.

Colossians—Preferably *ko-losh'-anz* (first *o* clipped-short as in connect, second short, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Creator (Isa. 40:28)—*Kre-ay'-ter* (first *e* as in debate, *a* long, second *e* as in maker) is the pronunciation authorized by Webster's, although some public speakers prefer to pronounce the last syllable with a circumflex *o* as in orb, when the word refers to Deity.

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* as in debate, *o* short).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in this word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding.

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

From a combination of Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell," this word suggests "indwelling, inherent."

Inculcate—Preferably *in-kul'-kate* (*i* short, *u* short, *a* long), although Webster's also permits a pronunciation with the accent on the first syllable.

To inculcate is to teach or instill by constantly impressing ideas upon another. This word is from the Latin *in*, "on," and *calcare*, "to tread" (*calx*, "heel").

Noumenon, phenomenon—Preferably *noo'-me-non* (*oo* as in food, *e* as in create, *o* short; *fe-nom'-e-non* (each *e* as in create, each *o* short); in Britain the last syllable is generally pronounced *nun* (*u* as in circus).

In the broadest sense, a "phenomenon" (from the Greek verb *phainein*, "to show") is an item of experience or reality, the cause of which is not immediately obvious.

"Noumenon" (from the Greek *noomenon*, "thing perceived") lies back of phenomena (*a* as in sofa) as their causation. In other words, a phenomenon depends upon noumenon for its being; noumenon depends upon phenomena for its expression.

Omniscience—*Om-nish'-ens* (*o* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent); in Britain, *om-nis'-ih-ens* (the *o* and each *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Philippians—*Fi-lip'-ih-anz* (each *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in vacant).

Primal—*Pri'-mal* (*i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

The word is derived from the Latin *primus*, "first." It is applied to that which is first, original, or of primary importance.

Unerring—Preferably *un-ur'-ing* (first *u* short as in up, second as in urn, *i* short).

Verity (Ps. 111:7)—*Ver'-ih-tih* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

From the Latin *veritas*, "truth" (from *verus*, "true"); and it expresses the quality or state of being real or true.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

SWORDFISH

Aristotle named the swordfish 2,300 years ago. But, strangely enough, its sword is not a sword at all. Technically, it is nothing more than a bony extension of the upper jaw. Streamlined for speed, colored for protection, this magnificent specimen of the deep is the only fish that can defeat a shark. Swordfish have no teeth, no scales. Incidentally, the United States consumes more Japanese swordfish than any other kind.

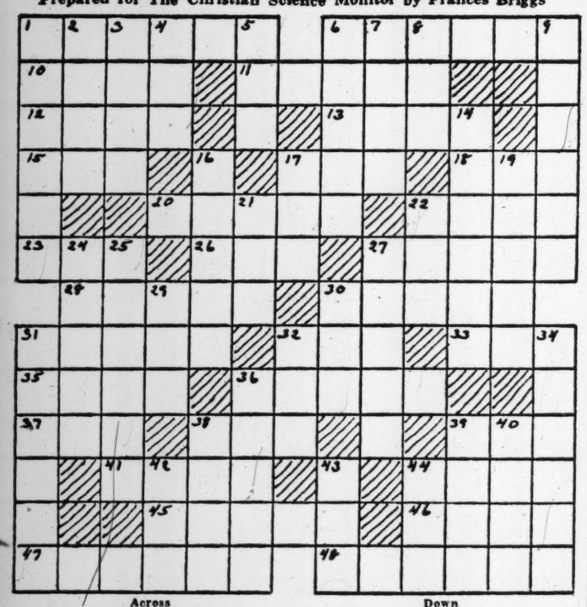
Where Would You Find—

1. The famous painting "The Holy Family" by Michelangelo?
2. A fennec?
3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology?
4. Longview Bridge?
5. The richest man in the world?
6. The country whose flag bears three horizontal stripes, a blue, a white, and a blue in that order?
7. The Queen City of Puget Sound?
8. St. James's Park?
9. The six states which bound Wyoming?
10. Cayuga Lake?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What vehicle is used in Russia?
6—What frightened Miss Muffet?
10—A city that is set on what cannot be hid?
11—Which of apostles acted as mouthpiece for the twelve?
12—A hyalite is a variety of what?
13—Scottish Highlanders dance what?
15—Who "shut their doors against a setting sun"?
17—What place was northern limit of Palestine in Old Testament times?
18—In "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," what "shakes Athena's tower"?
20—What weapon did Adam Bell carry?
22—Who was third Vice-President of U. S.?
23—Who is Tony Weller's son in "Pickwick Papers"?
26—What is one of marbles in game of ringer?
27—What is a city of North Dakota?
28—What dance was popular in 19th century?
30—What is a genus of small American finches found from Arctic Circle to Guatemala?
31—Where did witch dwell whom Saul consulted?
32—— Cruces is a town of New Mexico.
33—What is a river of Germany?
35—What is an island of Dodecanese, southeastern Aegean Sea?
36—What garment did ancient Romans wear?
37—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
38—What is filled with sawdust and used in baseball?
39—What is largest river in New Guinea?
41—Platform of a lecture room is what?
44—What was device of Richard III?
45—What place marked limit of country of Canaanites (Gen. 10:19)?
46—Thomas Campbell wrote of the exile from what place?
47—What is a manufacturing city of Michigan?
48—Who was a Roman Stoic philosopher and author?

Down

1—What was first name of Gainsborough, English painter?
2—What is an antonym of "green"?
3—Who is heroine of "The Good Earth"?
4—What is the Prairie State (abbr.)?
5—What is a commune of France?
6—A Bangkok hat is made of what?
7—What part of a hammer is opposed to the face?
8—Where is a pookhaun used (abbr.)?
9—What was first name of Southey, English poet?
14—Who is servant of Proteus in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
16—The cubitiere was worn as a part of what?
17—What animal is owned by 14 down?
19—What manservant is in charge of horses?
21—Tear.
23—Coal is kept in what?
24—Who was David Copperfield's second wife?
25—Where is the Prado?
27—What would you expect from a cithArist?
29—What is name of a card game?
30—Mozart was born in what month (abbr.)?
31—What is a city of Texas?
33—What is a leather loop on a harness saddle?
34—What is a seaport of Western Turkey, Asia?
36—What Italian poet was born in 1544?
38—Who was one of Seven Sages of Greece?
39—What is golfer's word of warning?
40—A layman is what?
42—What is an island off coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
43—Aeriform fluid is what?
44—What Levite was appointed by David to carry the ark?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing.
—JAMES 1:4.

Did You Ever Wonder

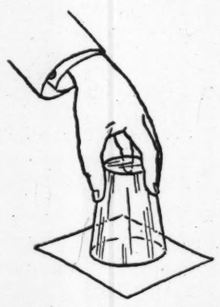
Why Water Gurgles When Being Poured From a Bottle?

If you have ever tried to pour water from a large, narrow-necked bottle, you will probably recall that the contents of the bottle came out in aggravating spurts, to the accompaniment of a gurgling sound. The gurgles are an audible evidence, so to speak, of the argument that goes on between the liquid and the air, the liquid trying to get out and the air trying to enter.

It is more obvious, to most of us, why the water should try to leave than why the air should be so energetic about trying to enter. The water, we say, has weight, and tends to fall out of the overturned bottle.

The point which we are likely to overlook is that air also has weight. A container 2 feet square and 3 feet high would hold about 1 pound of atmospheric air at sea level. The total weight of the vast enveloping sea of air which surrounds the earth amounts to nearly 15 pounds per square inch at sea level.

This pressure or weight is exerted equally in all directions—downward, upward, and laterally. That air presses up may readily be demonstrated by a simple home experiment. Hold a sheet of smooth, flat writing paper firmly

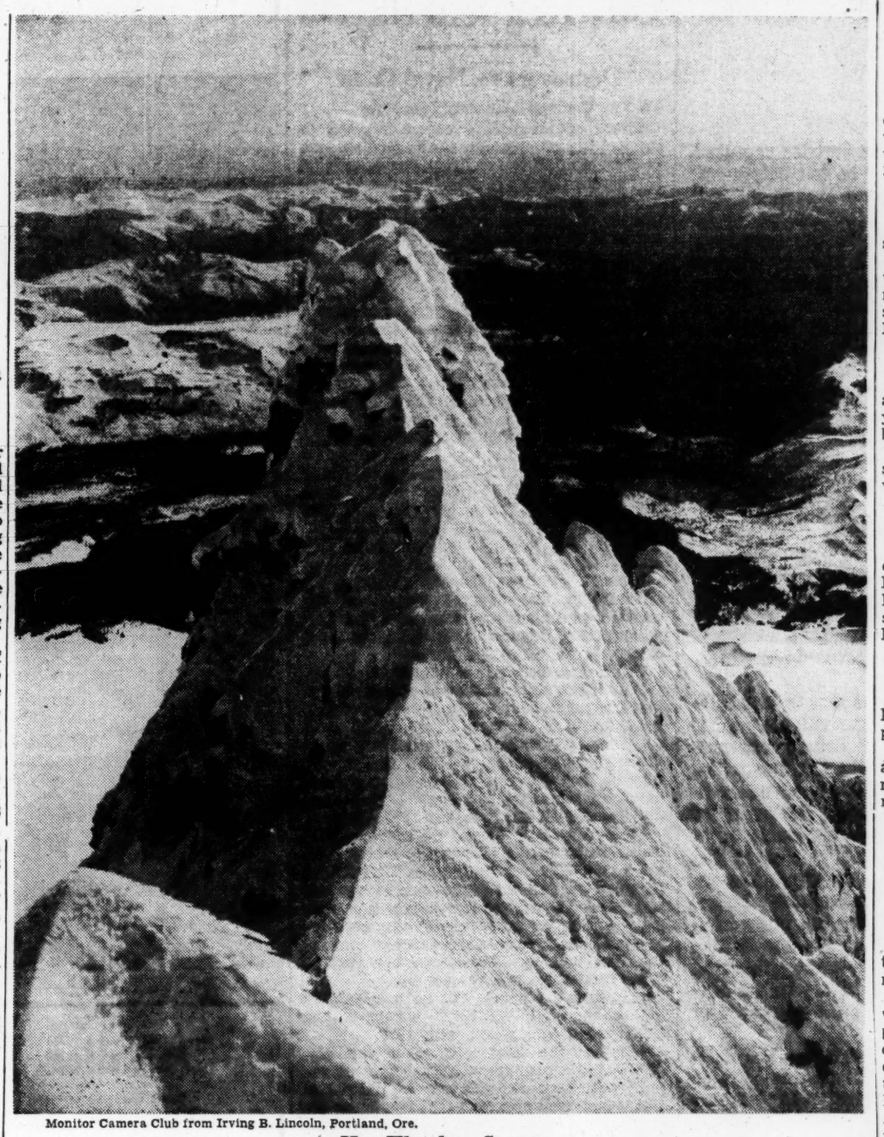


across the top of a tumbler filled with water. Remove your hand, as in illustration, and the upward pressure of the atmosphere will continue to hold the paper tight against the glass, preventing the water from spilling out.

In the inverted narrow-necked bottle of water, as soon as a portion of the water runs out, the pressure above the water in the bottle is reduced, for there is more room for the same amount of gas. Any fluid, such as air or water, that is under pressure, tends to run from an area of high pressure to one of low pressure. The reduced pressure in the bottle is no longer able to withstand the 15 pounds of outside pressure, so some air is forced into the bottle right past, and in spite of, the water that is trying to flow out.

This inflow of air, however, again balances the pressure within and without the bottle, and the cycle of water egress and air ingress is repeated over and over, the clash between the air and the water causing the gurgling sound.

If there were any way for the air to get above the liquid without crowding past it, the flow of liquid would be continuous. That is why campers make two holes at opposite sides of the top of evaporated milk cans—one for the air to enter and the other for pouring out the liquid.— **W. P. Keasbey.**



Monitor Camera Club from Irving B. Lincoln, Portland, Ore.

Hot Weather Scene

This cool-looking panorama was photographed from the southwest face of Mount Hood, and reveals the pinnacles known as "Castle Crags."

Daily Quotation

If you would be pungent, be brief. With words as sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.
—SOUTHEY.

In Lighter Vein

Twin?

From the gossip page of a western paper: "Miss Beulah, a Batesville belle of 20 summers, is visiting her twin brother, aged 32."

Taking Precautions

"Why do you want such a big sink?" asked the plumber.

"Well," explained the man who was building a new house, "when my wife leaves in the summer, she's generally gone a month."—Exchange.

Should Be Satisfactory

"Jane," said a lady to her servant, "you have broken more than your wages amount to. What can be done to prevent this?"

"I really don't know, mum," said Jane, "unless you raise my wages."—Liverpool Echo.

Hm-m-m!

A temporary span over a small creek, located in the vicinity of Los Angeles, carries the interesting legend: "The bridge is unsafe. Only superintendents and foremen allowed to cross."—Consolidator.

Impromptu Material

A country pupil wrote the following "howler" in a recent test paper:—

"A Minister without portfolio is a clergyman who doesn't need notes in the pulpit."—Dublin Evening Mail.

Daily Anecdote

Etc.

Thomas A. Edison was not one to boast about his accomplishments.

Once, after he had become world-famous for his electric light, phonograph, moving picture, and countless other inventions, he was called upon to fill out an application blank for membership in the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. Among other things, he was asked to state the accomplishments which he considered made him eligible for membership.

Here Mr. Edison wrote: "I have designed a concentrating plant and a machine shop, etc."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. In the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Italy.
2. A small African fox, with large pointed ears.
3. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
4. A cantilever bridge over the Columbia River in Washington; 1200 feet long; completed 1930.
5. The Nizam of Hyderabad is reputed to have an annual income of $50,000,000 from the prerogative of an ancient Indian throne.
6. Salvador.
7. Seattle, Washington.
8. London, England; originally laid out by Henry VIII as a private deer park.
9. Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah.
10. A lake between Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sea Gull De-Oilery

(Our Dumb Animals)

When crews of submarine-chasers see an oil patch spread over the surface of an ocean after the release of a number of depth charges, they know another U-boat has been put out of action. Sea gulls attracted by the enormous numbers of fish which come to the surface, stunned or killed by the high explosive detonations, often have their plumage drenched with the floating fuel oil from the disabled undersea craft. Soon, these oil-soaked birds are helpless derelicts.

To care for these oil-drenched sea gulls, one of the strangest hospitals in the world is being operated on the Cornish coast of England near the town of Penzance. Sponsored by a white-haired, sixty-five-year-old woman, Mrs. Vglesias, and her two daughters, hundreds of feathered patients are treated weekly in the crude wooden buildings which make up this oddest of war hospitals.

Since the outbreak of the present war, the hospital has been filled to capacity. Now fisherfolk for miles around scour the beaches and watch at sea for helpless gulls. One morning over seven hundred birds were picked up and sent to Mrs. Vglesias for the de-oiling treatment.

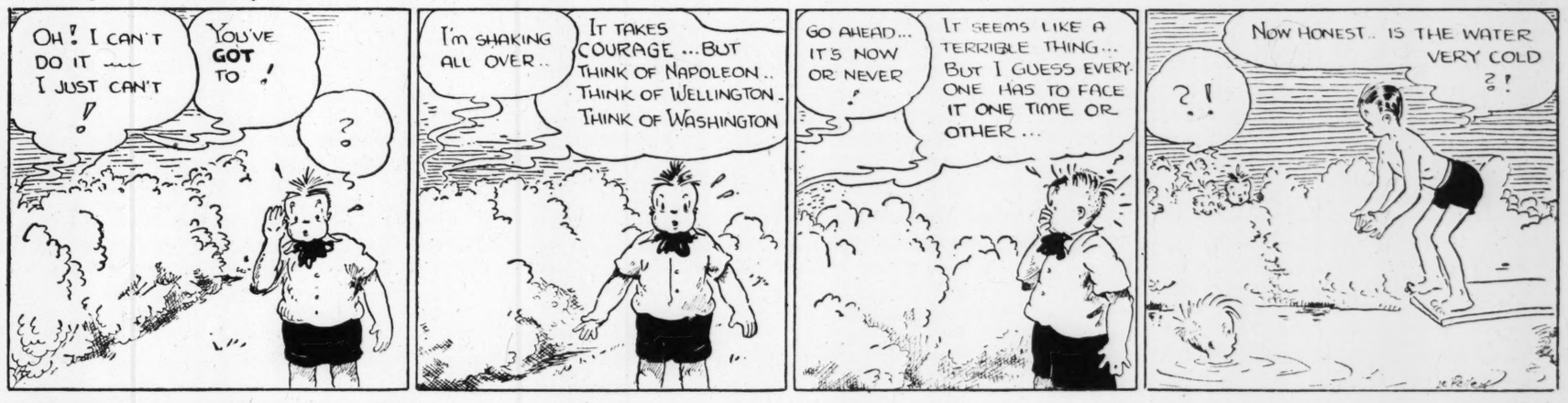
Vocations

Quieting Doors

A high school boy earned extra money by going from house to house in the town where he lives, offering to quiet door rattles and slams by the use of small rubber cushions which he places into holes drilled in the frame. (These compress when door is closed.) He purchased the silencers by the dozen at wholesale price and charged a flat rate of fifty cents for quieting each door. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

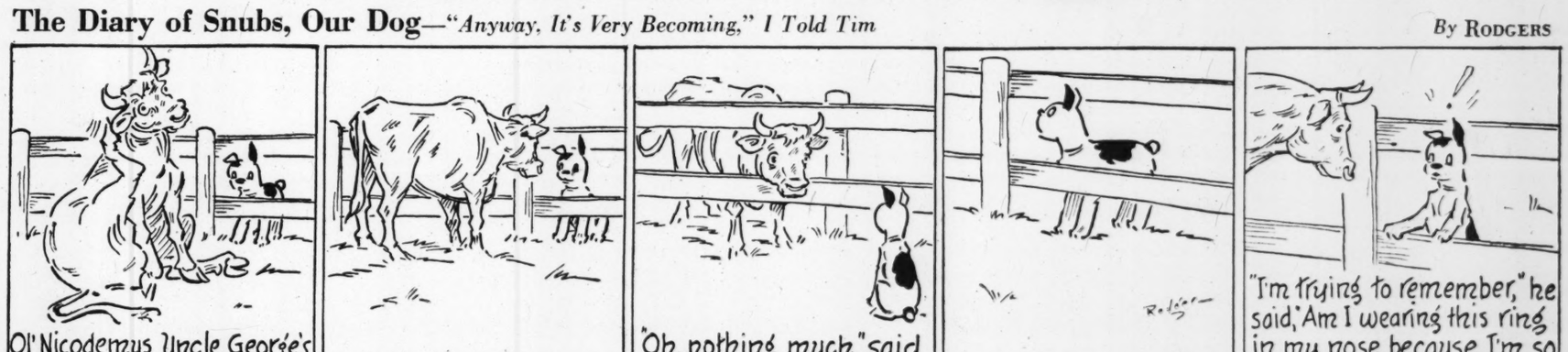
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Taking the Plunge*

By LE PELLEY


OH! I CAN'T DO IT — I JUST CAN'T!
YOU'VE GOT TO!
?
I'm SHAKING ALL OVER..
IT TAKES COURAGE ...BUT THINK OF NAPOLEON.. THINK OF WELLINGTON.. THINK OF WASHINGTON
GO AHEAD... IT'S NOW OR NEVER!
IT SEEMS LIKE A TERRIBLE THING... BUT I GUESS EVERYONE HAS TO FACE IT ONE TIME OR OTHER...
?!
NOW HONEST.. IS THE WATER VERY COLD?!

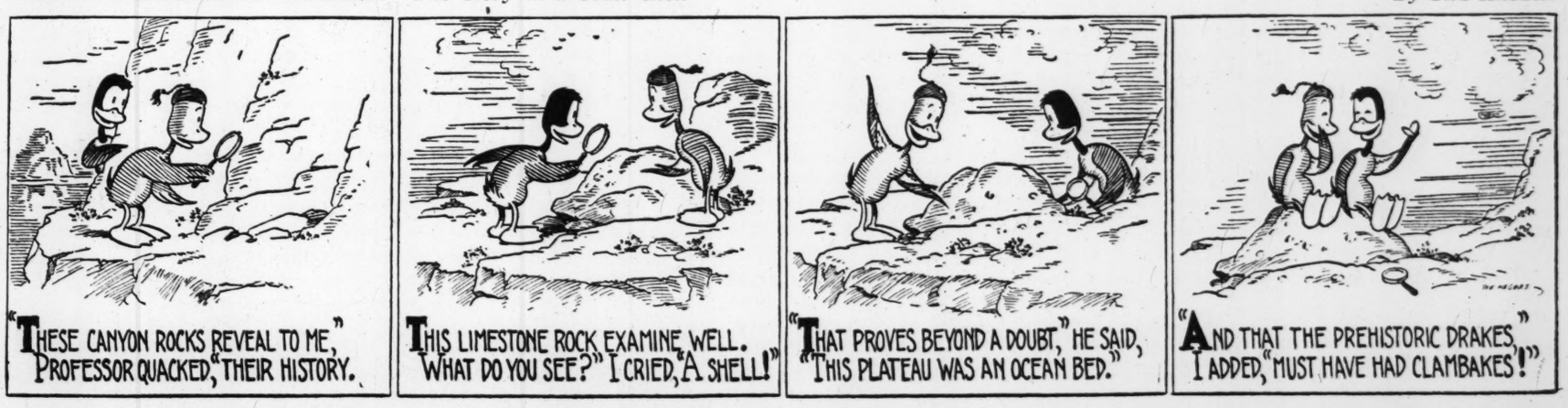
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Anyway, It's Very Becoming,*" *I Told Tim*

By RODGERS


Ol' Nicodemus, Uncle George's prize bull, was looking puzzled this morning
"What's bothering you?" I wagged —
"Oh, nothing much," said he. "I'm just trying to remember something."
"And what's that?" I wanted to know—
"I'm trying to remember," he said, "Am I wearing this ring in my nose because I'm so fierce, or am I fierce because I'm wearing this ring?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Story in a Clam Shell*

By THE HAGERS


"THESE CANYON ROCKS REVEAL TO ME," PROFESSOR QUACKED, "THEIR HISTORY.
THIS LIMESTONE ROCK EXAMINE WELL. WHAT DO YOU SEE?" I CRIED, "A SHELL!"
"THAT PROVES BEYOND A DOUBT," HE SAID, "THIS PLATEAU WAS AN OCEAN BED."
"AND THAT THE PREHISTORIC DRAKES," I ADDED, "MUST HAVE HAD CLAMBAKES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Blockade vs. "Blockade"

Above the welter of conflicting claims in communiqués on the biggest air battles the world has ever witnessed some salient facts stand out.

One is that the German-Italian attack on Britain is a complicated and difficult operation. The boasted invasion has been delayed. If there is a secret weapon it is not ready. Total war has come to mean trying one thing, then another. And meanwhile British defenses tighten.

Another manifest part of the picture is that if a German invasion is to be attempted at all this year it will come only after the possibilities of blockade have been explored. Nazi planes which might have been reserved for the expected grand assault have been lost in attacking ships.

Damage to ports and defense equipment cannot be accurately known. It is plain that bombers are getting through, but even a little reading between the lines indicates that they are seriously hampered and are not utterly devastating the attacked areas as they did at Namsos and Rotterdam. Clearly current Nazi claims that they have gained air control of the English Channel are exaggerated. They are disproved by the simple but impressive fact that British merchant shipping is using the Channel. Berlin's own reports of attacks on convoys testify to that. The evidence on the whole indicates that invasion has become more rather than less difficult in the last two months.

Appreciation of that fact may be one reason for stories out of Berlin declaring that Britain the blockader is now blockaded. Only in one sense is this true. More completely even than Napoleon, Herr Hitler can bar Britain from trade with the European Continent. This means a serious dislocation of trade, particularly of food imports, for the British Isles. But such imports can be obtained elsewhere. And to pay for them Britain will export to new markets. For Herr Hitler has also in effect virtually barred the Continent from trade with the world since the British blockade is absolute for all areas occupied by Germany or Italy, and other countries' trade is rationed to prevent aid to the Axis Powers.

Italy is largely cut off from her African possessions and reinforces her troops in Libya and Somaliland by air. For the Axis Powers this is the chief immediate military blow from the British blockade. The Nazis gained large stores in the countries captured. Food shortages may be felt before war materials are used up. But in the long run the Continent of Europe is far from self-sufficient. If the war lasts, the totalitarians will be very short of oil, coal, fodder, fats, rubber, cotton, tin, and other minerals.

Of course, the British blockade is not a complete circle. No ships can close Germany's backdoor to Russia. But so far what the Soviets can or will supply has been far from satisfactory to the Nazis. Some naval authorities have questioned whether Britain could hold the Mediterranean. That grip appears firm so long as Suez and Gibraltar are held. And the fact that Greece has just refused, under Italian pressure, to give up the British guarantee of independence is a clear sign of confidence in Britain from a country which must stake its national existence on its judgment of power in the Mediterranean.

So unless new weapons or new alliances upset the present alignment, the Axis "blockade" of Britain amounts only to a prison for the Continent. The British are in no such danger of strangulation today as during the period of unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917. In the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair there is a relief map of the world. Anyone who has seen it will remember the impression made by the 9,000 ships of the British merchant marine, swarming thick as bees in spots and bringing to the center of the Empire all the resources of the globe.

In addition to those ships, the British are supplied by thousands of ships of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, and France, to say nothing of non-belligerents. Despite losses to bombs and torpedoes—and submarines and mosquito boats are still more of a threat than planes—they have more shipping under their control today than when the war began.

Britain has no such complete mastery of the sea as she enjoyed in the World War. But if the Germans control the whole coast line of the North Sea and the Atlantic and even venture into the Channel with boats, they are a long way from command of effective sea power. British shipping has to dodge bombs and torpedoes, and it may be that some ports and even shipyards, are in bad shape. But a vast majority of the convoys get through unscathed, most of the ports are free, and Britain is far from being blockaded.

Corn and the Farm Problem

Two items in the news, taken together, are likely to arouse a question in the mind of the reader. Because of a shortage of rainfall in the corn belt of the United States, the Department of Agriculture probably will not put to a referendum the question of a marketing quota on corn. In other words, the crop seems unlikely to exceed the normal; indeed, probably will be considerably below it. That is the first item. The second is the story of how Edward and Mildred Doubet of Illinois have received $20,000 for a few ears of a drought and insect-resistant corn, to developing which they have devoted years of effort.

The question that may be asked is: Why do the Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, and individuals like the Doubets—and Henry A. Wallace himself before he became Secretary of Agriculture—continue to experiment with drought-resistant corn when year after year, barring crop failure, the United States has such a corn surplus that the Government must take it over?

The whole farm problem in a large part of the United States revolves about the matter of having enough corn to feed to the hogs or having enough hogs to eat the corn. The ideal situation for the individual is to have a big pig crop when corn is plentiful and cheap and when pigs are generally scarce. But obviously everyone cannot achieve this at the same time. Drought-resistant corn would permit the farmer to plant enough for his needs and eliminate the temptation to overplant as insurance against poor crop conditions. He who perfects such a strain deserves a monument.

It should be borne in thought, however, that the whole farm problem in the United States, with its limits on salable production, is largely the result of disturbed world conditions and that until international trade channels are reopened, the Government probably will be called upon to nurse the agricultural industry.

August

Heat, humidity, hay and harvests . . . dog star, "dog days" and hot dogs . . . boarders, beaches, and bathing . . . camping, cabins, and canoes . . . mountains, rivers, ranches and romance . . . ponds, pines, picnics, and planets . . . comets, cosmetics and corn on the cob . . . lakes, lagoons, and laziness . . . idleness and idylls . . . divers, hikers, and bikers . . . old home week and the county fair . . . war, Wendell, politics, and F. D. R.

That's August, this year.

A Note on "Home Defense"

The basic democratic principle that governments are made to serve the people and public servants to help them is supposed to animate our local governments. But the Boston Finance Commission reports that, in striking contrast to this conception, an applicant had to hire four lawyers, have one of them intercede personally with the Mayor, pay $1,200 in attorneys' fees, and wade through seven months of negotiations to procure a $25 city permit for a chicken slaughterhouse.

This is a too familiar story of municipal inefficiency, with new details. But because low individual standards are a danger to enduring democracy, this story needs to be told over and over again with emphasis on the truth that local government can be business-like, honest, intelligent.

On the more agreeable side, a welcome progressive step is the announcement that Mayor Tobin's Survey Committee is arranging to install a system of inventory control for five city institutions. It is incredible that a city spending $80,000,000 annually should have had no accurate system of controlling supplies.

This reform should insure against repetition of such incidents as buying new steam rollers while unused machines rust in city yards, or stocking up on dinner plates at one institution while dozens gather dust on the shelves of another.

Efficient, honest administration is as necessary to successful democracy as planes and tanks.

Our Readers Say—

Destroyers vs. Naval Costs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are numerous cogent reasons to support the proposal for the immediate sale to Britain of 50 to 100 American destroyers. But recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor were, I believe, the first to point out the firm economic basis on which this aid to Britain is based.

Any move that holds promise of keeping the British Navy on the high seas also holds the promise of relieving the United States from an as yet inadequately-appreciated burden of maintaining a two-ocean navy.

America knows the cost of building new warships but it has not heard adequate emphasis on the cost of maintaining them.

For instance it costs about $2,200,000 a year to operate a battleship of the "BB" type. We had 15 of them in 1935. There would be 35 of them in 1946.

It costs $1,500,000 a year to operate heavy cruisers of the "CA" type of which there were 15 in 1935. There will be 78 in 1946 if the two-ocean program is carried out.

If we take the cost of all similar ship operations and add to it the similar cost of the naval air force, the marine corps, the navy yards, the naval stations, and the naval department administration, we find a surprising figure. This total in 1935 amounted to $450,000,000.

For 1946 it would be $1,247,870,000.

This is not all. Many costs of operating a larger navy would not increase in simple arithmetical proportion. Take the naval air force. It would be increased ten times the number of planes of 1935. But it well may be that the cost of operating this huge naval air establishment would be considerably more than ten times the 1935 figure.

Moreover, these figures do not take into consideration air replacements which may approximate 30 per cent a year. They do not consider the fact that expansion means less experienced crews for warships and heavier repairs. Nor do they provide for replacements of naval vessels, necessary in view of the fact that by 1946 all of our present "BB" battleships will be over age.

Certainly the figure will be considerably higher than $1,247,870,000 which is the arithmetical comparison with 1935.

Whether the total will reach the $2,000,000,000 a year as estimated in your recent New York dispatch may be debatable. But it may well approach that maximum estimate even under foreseeable conditions.

And this is not just a capital payment. It is upkeep. It goes on year after year as long as the two-ocean naval strength is to be maintained.

The Christian Science Monitor has pointed out, too well to require repetition here, the moral and political advantages to be gained by aid to Britain at this time. I stress only the economic aspect.

If we can "save the British Navy" by timely assistance of some hundred or fewer destroyers, it will be the best investment ever made in American defense.

Cambridge, Mass. NAUTICUS

"Challenged by Nazi Design"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I greatly appreciate the editorial stand the Monitor is taking under present world conditions. As usual it is printing facts that make it possible for the reader to see through the mist of conflicting propaganda.

The article, "Americas Challenged by Nazi Design," reminded me of an interview I had with a high ranking German naval officer at Emden, Germany, July 3, 1919, five days after the Peace Treaty was signed. I was an officer on an American ship that had reached Emden with food for a starving German people. This officer explained in detail that had the German fighting forces been victorious the High Command had well-laid plans for entering the United States through Mexico, taking Texas, New Mexico, Oregon, California; setting up a base on the Pacific Coast, and using the captured fleets of France and England to attack America on the Atlantic Coast.

Statements in the above-mentioned article, even though of recent date, are very similar to those expressed by the German officer in 1919. Right thinking is essential to overcome the evil of the present Nazi program that the Monitor is fearless enough to uncover. C. D. NOLTON

La Mesa, Calif.

Government and Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Probably all right-minded people are now asking themselves: What can I do to help the Government in these troublesome times? A very practical way is to stay off relief now grown to enormous size.

The United States has nothing to finance itself with other than taxes and borrowing power. Old age pensions as well as any other form of relief is charity no more nor less and charity from your neighbors.

Hampton Springs, Fla. E. R. FREEMAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Members of Congress

Gentlemen, where are the ships?

The planes are coming

Yesterday they estimated 400;
They were small at first, specks on the sun;
Later a single wing-shadow covered a house.
They dropped bombs, gentlemen;
Fortunately most of them fell in the sea.
Houses were demolished,
But the fires were soon put out.
Owing to the defenders' alertness
There was time to reach the shelters—
Only eight failed to make it,
None of them children.
But gentlemen, those houses were homes,
Many of them for children; they reached the shelter
This time—

We are aware gentlemen, that this is election year,
And it is not politic to take chances with votes,
There are still voting areas of isolation,
But perhaps a child is worth more than a vote.

The planes keep coming—

Gentlemen, where are the ships?

JOHN RITCHEY

"The Ramparts We Watch"

Daladier, Lavender and Truffles

Today, I saw an item in the newspaper that Edouard Daladier, once Premier of France, is to be tried by the present French Government for activities leading to war against Germany. That brought back to thought a train of events that took me to Carpentras, near Avignon, when Daladier first came into prominence as a political figure. There in that Provençal town I gathered some data regarding the Daladier family and their bakery and wrote a brief article on Daladier and his humble origin.

At that time I also decided to run down the story of the so-called white truffle, as distinguished from the black variety, for which the Périgord district is famed. I was also gathering information for American readers on lavender and its distillation.

In Avignon and Carpentras I found that Périgord was facing an ever-increasing competition on black truffles, for they were now apparently successful in cultivating this delicacy in Provence. No one seemed to know definitely where I could find white truffles, preferred, I was told, by the Italian trade in New York and other large American cities.

At Digne I learned about lavender and its hybrid, known as spike lavender. I got some wonderful photographs of lavender plants growing on the mountainside. In talking to my host, I mentioned white truffles. He gave me the information I had been seeking.

The center of the white truffle industry I found to be in a hamlet known as Montagnac, not many kilometers from Barcelonnette. It was a broken down place, reminding one of a "ghost" town in our own West. Not a hotel of any kind. My motorcar at once became a magnet, attracting the entire village. I am sure that most of the population had never been in an automobile, and when I allowed them to crawl into and over mine the place belonged to me.

* * *

It was early evening when I arrived. In the *café-bistro* the owner said that I would have scrambled eggs with white truffles, as soon as I was ready.

What a dish! Those scrambled eggs, prodigal with exquisitely flavored truffles, served in that forlorn spot of Provence, still are a zestful memory.

That night the café owner, also a grower of white truffles, sat down with me in the flickering light of a kerosene lamp and told me, first, the legend of the truffle:

A woodchopper had been left a widower, with a brood of youngsters, all boys, to care for. He had made a steaming chestnut stew for that cold, wintry evening, when a knock sounded at the door of the log hut. It was a woman, bent over and white with snow. The woodchopper asked her to come in and offered her food. She accepted the hospitality, and when warmed and filled said to the woodchopper: "Look carefully and you will find black gold under the oak trees, if you but dig for it." Then she disappeared.

The woodchopper remembered what had been said about gold, and he and his children dug under the oak trees. They found the truffle, which became a much-wanted delicacy throughout the world, and brought great riches to the woodchopper and his family of boys, now grown men. After the woodchopper passed on his sons carried on the truffle business.

Another cold and snowy night came, and they heard a knock at the door. A woman bent and shivering, asked for shelter and food. The boys, their hearts hardened by wealth, refused her. In that moment, the woodchopper's sons were all turned into pigs. That is why truffles now are hunted with a special breed of pigs that uncover them by rooting up some of the ground under the oak trees.

* * *

The white truffle, I learned, is really no different in quality from this original, the black gold of the legend, except in color. On the market the black truffle brings a better price.

Then I was given the most enlightening information: Certified checks in advance were brought to Montagnac by traders, who took the entire output. These white truffles were then shipped to Germany where they were enlarged by a special soaking process and dyed a darker color. Thus these astute traders were able to sell at a cheaper price what appeared to be the regular, black truffle, suited for incorporation into the strictly de luxe brands of *pâté de foie gras*.

The next morning I was taken to the truffle trees, a special type of oak, under which the white variety is found. I saw a pig scent out the truffles and root them up for his master. My host explained that acorns from these oaks are planted near the roots and that in about four years the acorns sprout and it is then that they find this strange subterranean fungus known as the truffle.

So much for the thought trail that a newspaper story about Edouard Daladier arouses.

J. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Getting Things Done

"Much as we in America hate Hitler and all he stands for, you have to give him credit—he gets things done."

All of us have heard this observation made. The inference is that with the methods of representative democracy we are not "getting things done." This is a defeatist point of view. It is also sloppy thinking.

Assume for the moment that conditions have arisen under which armaments are no longer needed. Nobody wants guns and airplanes. All of a sudden, everybody wants automobiles and radios and oil burners.

"We're in grave danger," screams Hitler, "unless Germany can quickly turn out automobiles and radios and oil burners at the American rate!"

How long do you think it would take the efficient Nazis to set up an automobile industry equal to ours on a quantitative and qualitative basis?

It would take them just as long—and probably longer—to match our automobile production, as it will take us to match their armament production.

At bottom, the Nazis will really have nothing worth while to crow about until they establish a standard of living in Germany equal to that in free America. They'll be a long time getting that task done—if they ever master it.—*Magazine of Wall Street.*

The Wide Horizon

Washington Watches Maine

By Ralph O. Brewster
Member of Congress from Maine
Excerpts from a radio address

Joe Martin's first act as Chairman of the Republican National Committee was to express the hope that Maine would give 75,000 majority to the Republican ticket on September 9th. Joe has been in politics too long to speak without taking thought. . . .

Curiously enough, the first Gallup Poll gave some substance to Joe's hope by showing Maine at the head of all the Republican States in the Union with a Willkie lead of two to one, which would mean a majority of ninety thousand.

With only four weeks to go to the election this would indicate that if the voters of Maine heed the appeals of Wendell Willkie and Joe Martin to roll up a record-breaking Republican majority on September 9, the country may see the start of a most impressive sweep.

Meanwhile Edward J. Flynn of New York, the new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announces that this week he will turn his attention to the State of Maine to stop the Republicans at the very start of their national campaign.

Many new to politics have thought the talk of "As goes Maine" was simply an outworn shibboleth. Washington does not so regard it. Washington watches Maine.

A careful study of the records for seventy-five years reveals that when the weakest major Republican candidate in the State election has carried 56 per cent of the total vote, the Republican Party in the country has always won a victory in November.

* * *

The situation this fall is very simple. In the past seven years the present Administration has spent seventy billion dollars. The American people now have the rignt and the duty to ask what have we to show for it.

Much of the campaign of the opposition rests upon the proposition that there is only one man today in America capable of coping with our problems in either domestic or foreign affairs. The trusted tradition of a century against a third term for any President must be violated because of the crisis with which we are confronted and the indispensability of a single man in the crisis.

In June of this year the President publicly announced he saw no reason vital to national defense for Congress to stay in session except as he cynically remarked for the "laudable purpose of making speeches."

Joe Martin promptly declared that during the period of the current crisis he would oppose any attempt to adjourn the Congress and he was joined in this position by all the Republicans and by a sufficient number of the majority party to prevent the Presidential proposal to send the Congress home.

* * *

What has happened in the two months that have since ensued? At the earnest request of the President the Congress has made the following provisions for our defense:

(1) Provided a five billion dollar rearmament program which in July the President described as "essential to the preservation of our democratic institutions."

(2) Authorized the creation of a two-ocean navy although the creation of such a navy had not even been recommended to Congress in mid-June.

(3) The Congress seems about to make provision for preparing the National Guard without delay for any emergency that may arise.

(4) The House is about to consider an excess profits tax designed to take some measure of the profits out of the preparations for war and to raise three hundred million dollars to help meet the costs of the defense program.

(5) Congress is now considering proper provision to provide the men that are required to handle the billions of dollars of defense equipment that is now in process.

It has long been a maxim of successful business that when anyone thinks he is indispensable it is time for him to go. Here is the reason why the American people are likely once again to reject the doctrine of the indispensability of a man. To escape that theory of government most of our ancestors fled Europe at varying times during the past three centuries.

The motives of those in power for the past seven years do not need to be challenged in order to justify a change of administration. Time is getting short to put America back on the track and start again upon the journey that in the last century made America the envy and the inspiration of the world.

Hard work and firm determination were the gospel of America throughout three hundred years. Those same principles will prevail today as yesterday.

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